22-1942

ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 1, 1942

Syphilis In The South

Alabama ranks 10th in prevalence of syphilis among men in the first 1,000,000 examined for military service, according to a study, the results of which were published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association.*

The following states exceeded Alabama's rate of 89.6 per 100,000 persons examined: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

The rate among white men in Alabama, according to the report, is 24.2 per 100,000. The rate among Negroes is 193.5 per 100,000. Eighteen states have higher rates for Negroes than Alabama. Fifteen states have higher white rates than this state.

These figures indicate that Alabama, certainly, is not the most syphilis-ridden state in the South. On the other hand, it is a sad fact that of the nine states having a higher rate than Alabama, eight are in the South and one —Maryland—borders it.

Perhaps the most pointed explanation of why Southern states occupy the top 10 bracket in prevalence of syphilis is contained in a simple comparison of white and Negro rates of prevalence.

Compared with the rest of the South, Alabama's position is not bad. Apparently much earnest effort has been put into the job of prevention and cure of syphilis. Education, of course, has been and will continue to be the basis of such effort. But compared with the rest of the nation, the South still has far to go.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
January 13, 1942

HEALTH DECLARED VITAL IN WAR-TIME

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 12—(AP)—The startling change-over from peace to war which came with the attack upon Pearl Harbor has greatly increased the importance of civilian health as a factor in the nation's well-being, farm agents and home demonstration workers attending the annual Midwinter Conference of Negro Extension Agents were told Monday by Dr. B. F. Austin, acting state health officer.

The conference, which began Monday and will continue through next Friday, is being held at Tuskegee Institute.

"Not only does the health of the civilian population, both white and colored, determine the number of men who will be able to qualify for military service but also the amount of food that will be available to keep them in fighting trim and the quantity and effectiveness of the instruments of war which must be placed in their hands before they can win battles," Dr. Austin said.

"Moreover, civilian morale, which plays such an important part in any nation's war effort, is greatly affected by civilian health. A sick nation cannot fight a successful war under modern conditions of warfare."

He described the work of the state department in behalf of civilian health, especially in its program of health protection among Negroes. At present, he said, there are six Negro physicians and 47 Negro nurses engaged in full time public health work in this state.

Birmingham Ala News
February 22, 1942

Seal Sales Top Last Year's

Anti-Tuberculosis Report Shows County Raised $26,000 In Campaign Against Plague

After completing their most successful Christmas seal sale in Birmingham's history, officials of Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association Saturday announced revenue gained from sale of Christmas seal to date amount to 34 per cent over figures at the same date last year.

To date there has been a total of $26,202.97 subscribed, compared with $19,605.40 this date last year.

The 34 per cent increase means, Jefferson County will be among leading areas in the country in total sales, compared with totals this time last year. Last year, Jefferson County led the nation in increased sales and indications point to a possible lead in this campaign.

The straight mail sale of Christmas seals realized a total of $15,144.13, compared with $11,452.63 last year. Special gifts amounted to $6,713 this year, compared with $5,060 last year. Booth sales totaled $368.62 this year with $177.45 raised in this way last year. Bangle Day realized a total of $870.12 this campaign compared with $249.40 in the last campaign.

The total raised from county schools amounted to $198.08, compared with $254.84 last year. The Birmingham Negro sale realized a total of $2,231.13, compared to $1,771.09 last year. The Bessemer sale saw a total of $677.89 raised, compared with $621.31 last year.

As the campaign closed, officials of Jefferson County, Alabama and National Tuberculosis Associations reiterate their recent pleas for citizens to realize the fact that tuberculosis during war years increases greatly and the need for more support will become more and more apparent.

Still A Low Figure

The State Health Department announces that 67.4 per cent of the babies born in Alabama in 1940 were delivered with physicians in attendance. This is an increase of 1.7 over 1939. In 1934, the figure was 64 per cent. Evidently this percentage is rising gradually. But it is still far too low. In 1940, 32.6 per cent of the births in the state were without physicians in attendance—almost one out of every three.

Opelika, Ala. News
January 31, 1942

Study Of Diseases Among Negroes Be Made by Conference

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 31.—(AP)—The Southern Governors Conference will sponsor a conference on venereal disease control among negroes in connection with the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute April 5-11.

Acceptance of an invitation from President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, to sponsor the event was announced Friday by Gov. Frank M. Dixon, conference chairman.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
April 16, 1942

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Editor The Daily Home,
Dear Sir:

Twenty-eight members of District No. 7 of the Alabama State Nurses Association met at the County Health Office to hear a program arranged by Cornelia Bolen and Elvie Kelly, county health nurses.

Wilma Thompson, president of the District, turned the program over to the committee, and Miss Kelly introduced Dr. Christopher Gehrand, M. D., director of Pediatric Division of the Alabama State Health Department, Montgomery, who told of the organization and function of his department which was organized April, 1938, under partial grant from the United States Department of Health and the United States Division of Child Welfare. The grant was given due to the fact that Alabama leads the nation in infant mortality. The East Alabama health district is the experimental health district of the state, and has a staff whose hope it is to raise standards of health in infant and child care. Doctors Miller, Robert and Beach have preceded Dr. Gebrand in this work, and have set up clinics in several of the counties with the assistance of the local health departments and sponsoring agencies. These clinics are held once a week, and ours in Talladega is at the Citizens Hospital, with the staff of the hospital and Junior Welfare League sponsoring.

Original records have not been available, but we know how important records are. In a survey made, it was found approximately 1,000 infants had died in Alabama in the past year under one year of age. These were reported to the health department, but do not tell how many hundreds were not reported. Lee County reported six deaths in two weeks. In Macon County, where there are registered nurse midwives, the rate was lower. The interest of nurses and midwives are taken for granted, but lay people are urged to study and assist in the work.

Dr. Gehrand and Miss Lorenz, the State Health Department statistician went over the 1940 statistics, and are eager for better reporting.

The health department has special sterilized kits for obstetrical patients which are given out to physicians and midwives upon request. These kits were furnished by various women's clubs of the state and consist of sheets, pillow cases, gowns, and everything needed for the mother and child for the first day or so. Incubators are being furnished to county health departments which are entirely adequate, and built at the cost of approximately $15.00. They, too, will be loaned.

Adequate pre-natal care in prevention of trouble by prompt notification to physicians will greatly lessen premature mortality.

In hospitals where above is observed the deaths are already 8 per cent to 10 per cent lower. Hospitalization becomes increasingly more important with the shortage of physicians and nurses growing daily.

The second objective after the health centers were set up, is the infant and pre-school child care.

Need of education of mothers and fathers is great along the lines of importance of immunization, and bringing of children to well baby clinics.

The third objective is expansion of classes in the training of mothers and in group meetings.

Pediatricians as consultants are available for talks to groups. Consultant practice is growing. Procedures are improving. Recent trends in the medical world is for physicians to call in consultants.

The eastern area of the state department of health gives one consultant to Talladga county the first week of each month. There are now four bases from which these consultants go out.

Most hospitals do not have good pediatric departments. Alabama has one for Negroes at the John Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee. Established standards with training in how to feed and help in the growth of the child and how and when to immunize against diseases are being set up. All these things are essential to build up this glorious country of ours, and Dr. Gehrand had a most enthusiastic audience, who most enthusiastically endorsed his talk. H. D. Shelamer, with the Talladega County Health Department, showed moving pictures of an instructive nature, on the new machine of which we are so justly proud.

The routine business was transacted, and the next meeting will be in honor of the recent graduates, and will be held May 8 in Sylacauga.

(Signed),
BERTHA MCELDERRY, R. C. N.,
Chairman, Public Information
District No. 7.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mobile Clinic Hits Venereal Disease

MAR 5 - 1942

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — The venereal disease control program for Macon county, Alabama, under the supervision of the U. S. Public Health service and the Alabama State Department of Health, which operate a mobile clinic unit throughout the state of Alabama, has made rapid strides in stamping out the ravages of venereal diseases among Negroes in the state, according to Dr. E. B. Perry, brilliant surgeon and former president of the National Hospital association, who is now in charge of the mobile clinic unit.

"Certainly as we watch the rocket's red glare of this confused civilization, there is now in Alabama one of the best coordinated public health programs in this section of the country," he stated. "These people have been made to feel great pride in their own clinicians, even going so far as to not courteously cooperate when white physicians are treating them, which brings out Surgeon General Parran's statement that our own clinicians can best serve patients of our race."

MAR 5 - 1942

The mobile clinic unit had its beginning in 1930 when the Rosenwald fund financed a study to determine the amount of syphillis and gonorrhea in rural areas of Macon county. Almost 4,000 persons were given blood tests and around 40 percent of these individuals were positively serologcally. Following this survey, the Rosenwald fund gave grants of money to the county to wipe out the high rate of venereal disease.

Birmingham Ala Age Herald
March 13, 1942

HEALTH WORK OF STATE IS STUDIED

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 12—(AP)—As a result of Alabama's pioneering work in the field of public health obstetrics, the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has chosen this state as a study and observation center for recipients of fellowships, two of which are awarded every year, Dr. B. F. Austin, acting state health officer, announced Thursday.

Dr. Austin added that the first fellowship holder, Dr. Walter Gerstle, of Altoona, Pa., already had arrived, and begun a series of visits to public health units in all parts of the state.

During the year which Dr. Gerstle and future recipients of the fellowships will spend in this state they will study at the training base for public health personnel at Opelika the maternal care project for rural Negroes, including the nurse-midwife school, at Tuskegee; the Slossfield maternal care project for urgan Negro women, at Birmingham; the nurse-delivery project at Cullman, the numerous maternity clinics conducted in cooperation with county health departments, and other places where public health obstetrics projects and maternal care activities are in operation.

Wetumpka, Ala., Herald
May 14, 1942

Negro Health Shows Improvement

Montgomery, May 14—Although health conditions among Alabama's Negroes, as reflected in the mortality reports, are considerably less favorable than among the white people, considerable progress has been made in recent years in improving them, the State Department of Health announced today.

"In 1930 the general Negro death rate for this State was 15.2 per 1,000 population," the announcement declared. "In 1940 it was only 14.1 per 1,000 population, or 7.2 per cent lower. The 1940 Negro typhoid death rate was 78.2 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro whooping cough death rate was 46.3 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro diphtheria death rate was 64.3 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro tuberculosis death rate was 38 per cent less than the 1930 rate. In 1940 the per cent less than the rate for 1930. Negro malaria death rate was 33.2 The 1940 Negro pellagra death date was 67.8 per cent under the 1930 rae."

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
May 17, 1942

Negro Health In Alabama

AN interesting statement from the State Department of Health gives the encouraging information that "considerable progress" has been made in improving health among negroes of Alabama within the last ten years. Mortality records of negroes are still considerably less favorable than among white persons in the state, but this is a continuation of a fact which has existed since the first negroes were brought to Alabama. It is based upon many factors, one of most important of which is heredity.

Health Department figures show that the general negro death rate in the state dropped to 14.1 per 1,000 in 1940, as against 15.2 per 1,000 population in 1930. That reduction amounts to 7.2 per cent.

Even more encouraging drops are shown in the negro death rates from certain communicable diseases and other ills. Some of these are: typhoid, 78.2 per cent; whooping cough, 46.3 per cent; diphtheria, 64.3 per cent; tuberculosis, 38 per cent; malaria, 33.2 per cent; pellagra, 67.8.

In Tuscaloosa County the health improvement has doubtless been on a par with that elsewhere in the state, or possibly even better than par. Detailed figures by counties are not at hand. However, the annual report of Stillman Institute Hospital, made several months ago, by Professor A. L. Jackson, showed that the hospital is making a definite contribution toward the improvement of health among negroes here. Definite handicaps exist in lack of financial resources, in the high percentage of charity cases, and in other factors, but progress is being made.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 21, 1942

Negro Maternal Mortality

The State Health Department's figures on deaths among mothers in childbirth are appalling. They are, however, easily understood. The white death rate in such conditions is 39.7 per 1,000. For Negroes, it is 89. The difference is great and tragic. Many Negro women must give birth in unhealthful surroundings. Medical care is frequently non-existent. In rural areas this is especially so. Many Negro families live some distance from even very small communities.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

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Clanton, Ala., Banner
May 14, 1942

NEGRO HEALTH IMPROVED

Montgomery,—Although health conditions among Alabama's Negroes, as reflected in the mortality reports, are considerably less favorable than among the white people, considerable progress has been made in recent years in improving them, the State Department of Health announced today.

"In 1930 the general Negro death rate for this State was 15.2 per 1,000 populaton," the announcement declared. "In 1940 it was only 14.1 per 1,000 population, or 7.2 per cent lower. The 1940 Negro typhoid death rate was 78.2 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro whooping cough death rate was 46.3 per cent less that the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro diphtheria rate was 64.3 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro tuberculosis death rate was 38 per cent less than the 1930 rate. In 1940 the Negro malaria death rate was 33.2 per cent less than the rate for 1930. The 1940 Negro pellegra death rate was 67.8 per cent under the 1930 rate."

Ozark, Ala., Star
May 7, 1942

Nearly 100 Centenarians Die In State

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Ninety-seven persons who were 100 or more years old died in Alabama in 1940 and all but three of them were negroes.

The deaths, reported by the State Bureau of Vital Statistics, constituted three-tenths of 1 per cent of the 29,537 reported in the state.

The department pointed out, however, that because of many older Negroes' ignorance of their ages, the age figures might be excessive.

NEGRO TUBERCULOSIS DEATH AVERAGE HIGH

SEP 29 1942

By United Press

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 29.—Tuberculosis took an especially heavy death toll among Alabama Negroes last year, the Alabama Health Department reported today.

Although Negroes constitute only about 36 per cent of Alabama's total population, 899 of the 1473 deaths reported in the state last year occurred among Negroes.

SEP 29 1942

The white tuberculosis death rate for this state last year was 31 per 100,000 population; the Negro rate, 90.3.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Gibson Outlines Health Tactics

TUSKEGEE, June 11.—If every Alabamian could receive the full benefit of present-day knowledge in the fields of life-saving and disease prevention, the State's health picture would be vastly changed, many of the major killers would be reduced to relative unimportance, and people's prosperity would be greatly enhanced through the curbing of efficiency-destroying diseases like malaria and hookworm, J. M. Gibson, of the State Department of Health, today told a group of negro teachers attending a special course in health education and nutrition given by the Tuskegee Institute School of Education.

The speaker pointed out that, although several decades have passed since Sir Ronald Ross, Robert Koch, Dr. Edward L. Trudeau and others gave the world the knowledge which, if used on a sufficiently great scale, would mean the virtual elimination of tuberculosis, malaria and numerous other forms of illness, these diseases, while showing the effects of vigorous measures taken to curb them, still constitute major health problems. It is the responsibility of the public health agencies, through various forms of health education, to make life-saving information available to as many people as possible, he said.

JUN 12 1942

Brewton, Ala., Standard
May 14, 1942

Negro Death Rate Shows Improvement During Past 10 Years

Montgomery.—Although health conditions among Alabama's Negroes, as reflected in the mortality reports, are considerably less favorable than among the white people, considerable progress has been made in recent years in improving them, the State Department of Health annuonced this week.

"In 1930 the general Negro death rate for this state was 15.2 per 1,000 population," the announcement declared. "In 1940 it was only 14.1 per 1,000 population, or 7.2 per cent lower. The 1940 Negro typhoid death rate was 78.2 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro whooping cough death rate was 46.3 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro diphtheria death rate was 64.3 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro tuberculosis death rate was 38 per cent less than the 1930 rate. In 1940 the Negro malaria death rate was 33.2 per cent less than the rate for 1930. The 1940 Negro pellagra death rate was 67.8 per cent under the 1930 rate."

22-1942
Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

The Health Guard

Dr. George A. Denison, head of the City-County Health Department, has written, it is reported, to Walter Timmis, chief of the plumbing and heating division of the War Production Board, in order to determine the policy of the WPB with regard to obtaining essential plumbing supplies. Dr. Denison is seriously concerned over the possibility of epidemics in the Birmingham district if necessary sanitation facilities cannot be had.

Prevention of some diseases in this area is difficult. The incidence of diarrhea and enteritis, Dr. Denison said in his letter, is high. Typhoid is endemic and control of certain intestinal diseases is a constant problem.

Dr. Denison cited as an example of the seriousness of the situation that there were 4,500 outdoor type water toilets scattered throughout the Negro sections of Birmingham. He said 90 per cent of these were in need of repair, being from 20 to 25 years old.

This health problem is likely to bring increasing concern to health officials. The problem, it is readily admitted, is always great. The seriousness of these war days serves well to emphasize the constant health hazards which exist in our district. Too many of our citizens, perhaps, fail to realize the danger of so many old, outdoor type toilets. Perhaps the necessity of unhampered war production in this area will serve as a highly pertinent emphasis. No citizen should feel content with the health status of his city until health standards have been brought to a high level. In many ways, we are yet far below such levels.

Jasper Ala.
Union News
May 14, 1942

NEGRO DEATHS IN STATE INCREASING

MONTGOMERY. — Although health conditions among Alabama's Negroes, as reflected in the mortality reporto, are considerably less favorable than among the white people, considerable progress has been made in recent years in improving them, the State Department of Health announced today.

"In 1930 the general Negro death rate for this state was 15.2 per 1,000 population," the announcement declared. "In 1940 it was only 14.1 per 1,000 population, or 7. 2 per cent lower. The 1940 Negro typhoid death rate was 78.2 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro whooping couyh death rate was 46.3 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro diptreria death rate was 64.3 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro tuberculocus death rate was 38 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro malaria death rate was 33.2 per cent less that the rate for 1930. The 1940 Negro pellagra death rate was 67.8 per cent under the 1930 rate."

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 14, 1942

Negroes In State Improve In Health

Health conditions among Alabama's Negro population have been considerably improved in the last 10 years. This was announced Thursday by the State Department of Health after a comparison of mortality reports for 1930 and 1940.

The general death rate for Negroes in Alabama in 1940 was 7.2 per cent lower than that of 1930. The 1930 rate was 15.2 per 1,000 population, and that for 1940 only 14.1 per 1,000.

The 1940 Negro typhoid death rate dropped 78.2 per cent below that of 1930; the whooping cough rate was 46.3 per cent lower than 1930, and the diphtheria, 64.3 per cent lower.

The fatality rate for tuberculosis among Negroes was found to be 38 per cent less than the 1930 rating; for malaria, 33.2 per cent less, and for pellagra, 67.8 per cent less.

Anniston (Ala.) Times
May 22, 1942

Ala. Negro Health Record Improves

MONTGOMERY. — Although health conditions among Alabama's Negroes, as reflected in the mortality reports, are considerably less favorable than among the white people considerable progress has been made in recent years in improving them, the State Department of Health announced today.

ALABAMA

"In 1930 the general Negro death rate for this State was 15.2 per 1,000 population," the announcement declared. "In 1940 it was only 14.1 per 1,000 population, or 7.2 per cent lower. The 1940 Negro typhoid death rate was 78.2 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The Negro whooping cough death rate was 46.3 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro dpitheheria death rate was 64.3 per cent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro tuberculosis death rate was 38 per cent less than the 1930 rate. In 1940 the Negro malaria death rate was 33.2 per cent less than the rate 1930. The 1940 Negro pellagra death rate was 67.8 per cent under the 1930 rate."

Columbiana, Ala., Reporter
May 28, 1942

NEGRO HEALTH CONDITIONS IMPROVED IN ALABAMA

Although health conditions among Alabama's Negroes, as reflected in the mortality reports, are considerably less favorable than among the white people, considerable progress has been made in recent years in improving them, the State Department of Health at Montgomery has announced.

In 1930 the general Negro death rate for the State was 15.2 per 1000 population," the announcement declared. 'In 1940 it was only 14.1 per 1000 population, or 7.2 per cent lower. The 1940 Negro typhoid death rate was 78.2 percent less than the 1930 rate. The 1940 Negro whooping cough rate was 46.3 per cent less; diphtheria 64.3 per cent less; tuberculosis 38 per cent less; malaria 33.2 per cent less; pellagra 67.8 per cent under the 1930 rate."

EDITORIAL

Slossfield Medical Center

"The Weekly Review" Birmingham, Ala.

We were sold on the idea that a project such as Slossfield Health Center was Birmingham's greatest need long before the present Slossfield project was a reality—in fact, when the present location was still a Municipal mule stable—and the present center only a dream in the minds of a FEW people.

After Mr. W. D. Moore, president of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company; Dr. Dowling, Jefferson County Health Officer; Dr. Baker, head of th estate Health Department and a few others, had decided the need for such a project was mighty essential to the health welfare of all the people of a county, we took the position that if such a project was set up, Negroes could run it with the sympathetic cooperation of he persons named above. Two other Negroes to whom the question of the possibility of capable Negro management was put, joined us. The sponsors then went to work and built that great institution.

We have had a burning interest in the need for such a project. And we have felt that we just had to do everything possible in our power to the end that it should succeed.

The Federal Children's Bureau, sent Dr. Walter Maddox to guide the project until recently, when he was ordered to work at Meharry Medical College. With Dr. Maddox, came Mrs. Gwendolyn Lee, a very capable social worker two nurses with great ability from Chicago and several others, including Dr. Segree from Flint-Goodridge Hospital Dr. Segree did a marvelous job in the maturnity clinic at Slossfield. During last year, I believe we are safe in saying, of 4870 maternal cases coming under his care with no mother deaths recorded. That is a marvelous record—a record as good as that of Dr. Maddox and Mrs. Lee's in the field of administration.

Throughout the year a high standard of service has been maintained. The world has been amazed at the work which has been done in the field of service by Negroes at that institution. Our position as to the ability of Negroes to do a good job, has been vindicated. Naturally we ar eelated and grateful.

We are now worried about the future of that project. Dr. Bousfield is no longer with the Rosenwald Foundation, which put much money into the project—first because of assurance of high standards of service under capable Negroes, the sponsorship of the lossfield Civic Association and the investment of many thousands of dollars by the Auxiliary Board, both Negro organizations.

Mrs. Lee is gone. Dr. Segree has gone back to New Orleans. The two nurses from Chicago, all of whom were there because of their special ability, are also gone.

Dr. Baker is dead and Dr. Dowling is no longer with the county and city health department.

We have been sure about the interest of these people. We have recognized their weight in high places. The project is still going forward in capable hands, we hope. But of those who were close to the project from its infancy, there remains only Miss LaForge of the city Health Department. The destiny and standard of service at Slossfield falls upon the shoulders of Miss LaForge. It is our hope that those who will fill the shoes of Dr. Maddox Dr. Segree, Mrs. Lee, Drs. Baker, Dowling and others, will justify our contention that with proper backing, interest and appreciation of a high type of service, will be justified more and more.

We think it very important that those interested, may never forget that Slossfield Medical Center is an experiment which is, and has been the case right from the beginning, watched by many. It is quite possible that great as the need for the institution, there are those who have not been interested in the need or success of Slossfield Medical Center. This is so important, that petty jealousy should never be allowed to hamper the service that institution is and can continue to render.

It is our opinion that if the very best type of workers can not be found in the south for this project,that there should be no hesitancy in going outside of Birmingham and getting the BEST. In fact, feel that in proportion as local people are given the opportunity to carry on, it should be remembered that it is good for a project such as that to have it staffed with about fifty-fifty personnell of same, conscientious and consecrated persons from the south and north, until we are dead sure an entirely local staff can do the best job. We take this position, because lack of opportunity for preparation and practice in the south, makes it difficult to feel at the present that a full staff of southern people can do the job as well as a staff composed of about one-half from sections of the country where the opportunity for preparation is far better.

The Slossfield Health Center's annual report for 1941-42 will probably show that 14,759 venereal, 3809 [illegible] health, 1610 dental, 4870 maternal cases with 25,048 visits had the capable attention of the staff. It will also show that 5255 patients have been attended. As marvelous as this record is—the surface has scarcely been touched in this project's battle for better health among Negroes and for the whole community.

Unless Uncle Sam goes all-out to improve the health of hte people of this nation, he will find himself handicapped for the lack of fighting men on the battlefront and strong workers in the factories to build tanks, guns, other war materials, and the best in manpower for the post-war task, which will require a great continuous health improvement program.

We are told that an alarming percentage of draftees for war duties are rejected because of physical defects. The output in war plants now suffers a handicap to deficiency in the health of manpower. Light is given on this situaiton by N. W. Shefferman, head of the industrial relations department of Sears, Roebuck and Company, who advised a meeting of the Institute of Food Technology in Minneapolis recently that we are losing between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 man days a year from common illnesses due to nervousness, fatigue, colds, poor eyesight, and other complaints resulting from inadequate diet. "This lost man power is sufficient to build 52 battleships or 45,000 bombers," he said.

Mr. Shefferman stated that bad health is not always a question of money because the health of the well-to-do is as bad as that of the workers.

Another report on the health problem of America is found in a survey conducted in Indiana by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in which reveals that a small percentage of the average American family eats all the health-giving food they should and over half of them eat daily less than three fourths of the food necessities. These necessities are milk and milk products: oranges, grapefruit, tomatoes and raw salads, greens, green and yellow vegetables slightly cooked; fruits and other vegetables; whole wheat products, meat, poultry, fish, eggs and butter.

A visit to industrial plants at noon while workers are having their lunch, will show that very little attention is given to eating the right type of food. Among colored where there is no cafe or restaurant, the men generally eat sandwiches or pork chops, sausage, potatoes, peas bologna, and such like. Many do not have a well balanced meal when they return home for dinner. Since proper eating and dieting is essential to production, industrial factories wll soon have to provde cafeterias with foods planned by expert dieticians.

During this war all of us can help a lot by cultivating gardens and growing our own vegetables. It should be remembered that the HEALTH of the PEOPLE is the WEALTH of the NATION.

Establishment and greater support or projects such as Slossfield Health Center is so essential in war as well as in times of peace that our local, state federal and philanthropic health agencies should treble their joint efforts along this line. It goes without saying, the work of such an agency should be thoroughly and continuously interpreted to the end htat public appreciation and supt is never to be found wanting.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO BIRTH RATE GAINS IN ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 13—(AP)—Health Department statistics released Monday showed the Negro birth rate in Alabama exceeded the white rate by a considerable margin last year for the 12th consecutive year. The provisional 1941 white birth rate was 21.5 per 1,000 population, while the Negro rate was 24.2.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

For Mercy's Sake

Birmingham Negroes will stage a brilliant sporting and musical event for the benefit of the Crippled Children's Clinic on the evening of Thursday, July 30. A [illegible]-header ball game will be played by four of Birmingham's excellent Negro baseball teams. A "between-games" musical program will feature some of Birmingham's fine Negro musical talent, including units already well-known over the radio.

This event is being sponsored by *The Birmingham Age-Herald-News* and WSGN. But, of course, its great success depends on the enthusiastic cooperation of our many Negro citizens.

The Negroes of Birmingham have for some time sought an opportunity to contribute in some substantial manner to the work of the clinic. More than 400 cases of Negro children have been treated there, and our Negro citizens, of course, are greatly interested in contributing their full share to this necessary work.

Negroes of Birmingham can make an impressive showing through enthusiastic cooperation in making this event of theirs an outstanding success.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Redistribution Of Physicians In State Urged

Alabama Has Sent 155 Per Cent Of Quota To Army, Says Austin

"The situation indicates that there must be some equitable redistribution of physicians in Alabama if adequate medical care is to be made available for all our citizens," Dr. B. F. Austin, State health officer, asserts in a bulletin issued by the State Planning Commission.

The bulletin revealed that the number of doctors in Montgomery County is such that only one physician is available to every 1,424 inhabitants. The scarcity ranges from the acute condition in Washington County, where there is only one doctor for every 6,990 residents, to the situation in Jefferson County, where one doctor is available for every 1,043 inhabitants (approximately the pre-war national average).

In making public the report, W. O. Dobbins, Jr., director of the Planning Commission, pointed out that the figures are based on conditions as of Sept. 11, this year.

The counties having the lowest proportion of doctors (and the number of inhabitants per physician) follow: Washington, 6,990; Cherokee, 5,124; Cleburne, 4,329; Russell, 3,652; Conecuh, 3,606; Coosa, 3,158; Lawrence, 3,154; Lowndes, 2,882; Jackson, 2,843; Bullock, 2,759; Choctaw, 2,758; Madison, 2,693; Butler, 2,662; Winston, 2,601; Crenshaw, 2,571; Hale, 2,539; Barbour, 2,509; Chambers, 2,442; Autauga, 2,406; Limestone, 2,334; Perry, 2,279; Lauderdale, 2,268; Elmore, 2,268.

The counties having "average conditions" (with the number of residents per doctor) follow: St. Clair, 2,267; Macon, 2,265; DeKalb, 2,256; Greene, 2,210; Baldwin, 2,206; Wilcox, 2,202; Franklin, 2,178; Cullman, 2,157; Henry, 2,152; Covington, 2,151; Lee, 2,140; Tallapoosa, 2,133; Blount, 2,098; Calhoun, 2,082; Coffee, 2,080; Walker, 2,036; Colbert, 2,028; Chilton, 2,024; Fayette, 2,018; Talladega, 2,005; Shelby, 1,983; Monroe, 1,9[illegible]

The counties having the best conditions (with the number of inhabitants per physician) follow: Morgan, 1,960; Marengo, 1,930; Dale, 1,898; Randolph, 1,851; Mobile, 1,824; Marshall, 1,790; Pike, 1,751; Clay, 1,726; Escambia, 1,714; Geneva, 1,712; Bibb, 1,699; Etowah, 1,627; Clarke, 1,568; Dallas, 1,508; Marion, 1,506; Sumter, 1,443; Montgomery, 1,424; Pickens, 1,395; Houston, 1,374; Lamar, 1,240; Tuscaloosa, 1,229; Jefferson, 1,043.

The reruiting of doctors for the armed services, in which Alabama almost leads the nation, has left many areas in a critical situation, Dr. Austin pointed out recently after a discussion with the State Defense Council. Alabama has contributed some 155 per cent of its quota of military doctors, far more than the national average.

Gadsden, Ala. Times
November 6, 1942

Cripple's Jam Clinic Here

More Than 100 From District Report For Examination

More than 100 children from six North Alabama counties were examined here yesterday by Dr. Earle Conway, orthopedic surgeon of the Alabama Crippled Children's Service at the First Methodist Church, with Miss Thelma McGinty, state director of the service and R. B. Bagley, rehabilitation supervisor, assisting.

Of the 103 children registered, 29 were new cases and 12 Negro children were examined. Most of the patients are from Etowah County. Dr. Conway said this was the largest crippled children's clinic he has conducted during the year. The examinations are held in Gadsden semi-annually for children of Etowah, Cherokee, Clay, DeKalb, Cleburne and Marshal counties. Miss Nell Glenn Moorer, assistant to Miss McGinty, also assisted in the clinic and Dr. Conway had technical assistants for brace work.

Church and civic groups furnished food for the children. The Missionary Union of the First Baptist Church provided fruit; sandwiches were furnished by the Medical Auxiliary, the Service Guild and other groups and individuals interested in the work. Members of the Negro clubs supplied food for the Negro children.

22-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Spray Gun Army At Tuskegee Routs Malaria In Anti-Mosquito Offensive

DEC 12 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!

With this time-honored slogan in mind, health authorities at the Tuskegee Army Flying school looked about them as soon as they moved on to the location of this new air base over a year ago and scanned the possibilities for control of malaria, a disease which has been associated with the mild climate and moisture laden atmosphere of Alabama since the days of Ponce De Leon, the first white man to traverse this section of the United States.

Inspired by word from the commanding officer of the field, Colonel Frederick V. H. Kimble, that malaria should never be allowed to interfere with war-time training schedules at the new base, the post engineer and post surgeon joined forces to fight the well-known carrier of malaria germs, the lowly mosquito.

DEC 12 1942

A year later, today, the post surgeon, Major R C. Cumming. looks back on a highly successful campaign against Mister Mosquito.

No Malaria in Post

"We are mighty happy to report there have been no cases of malaria among the troops stationed here," he declares. "This is extraordinary as there is malaria in this section."

Colonel Kimble echoed the same sentiments.

Dec. 12 1942

"We have suffered from no malaria," he says.

Captain William P. Quinn, chief ward officer at the Station hospital, and the post sanitary engineer, Cornelius Henderson of Detroit, are the two individuals who actually headed up the year-long fight against the mosquito.

These two officials, together with all the help they needed for the job, worked hard all through the long spring and summer months to annihilate the pestiferous little insect which swarmed around the open pools of water and creeks in the wooded areas surrounding the flying field.

Soldiers of the medical corps, equipped with rubber boots, spray-guns and all the other necessary implements of mosquito warfare, pitched into a campaign, along with civilian laborers, that spelled doom for the insects within the post area.

Weeks to Prepare

The attack did not really get under way until the experimental laboratory at the Station hospital gave the signal to advance. Weeks were spent in careful scientific preparation. Traps were set and specimens collected daily—the technicians keeping a sharp eye for the deadly malaria-toting anopheles.

Under the supervision of Corporals Edward E. Mitchell and Robert Shehee, Privates Andrew Williams and Gilbert Edwards, specimens were analyzed and records kept showing the prevalence of the various breeds of mosquitoes within the confines of the air base. The percentage of the malaria-infecting anopheles was found to be amazingly small. This discovery is confirmed by hospital records which indicate that it has not been necessary to administer treatment to a single case of malarial fever resulting from mosquito infection.

These soldier-technicians know their jobs! Corporal Mitchell, a former student of Columbia university in New York City, learned the science of mosquito extermination while on duty with the United States Transport Service in Panama, the Philippines, and Hawaii. He left Pearl Harbor only a short time before the bombing raid.

Corporal Shehee acquired his practical knowledge and experience in disease control while employed as a laboratory technician in the department of sanitation in New York City; while Pvt. Andrew Williams, a native of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, was a student of biology at the State Teachers college there when he answered the call to arms. Private Gilbert Edwards was employed for several years as recreational therapist at the Bellevue hospital in New York.

Rout Snakes Too

When the final plan of attack was laid, checked and double-checked by Major R. C. Cumming, post surgeon, and by Captain Quinn, officer in charge of mosquito control at this base, the post engineering department was given the go-ahead signal to lead the maneuvers from this point. Trees were felled; weeds and brushes were cleared; ponds and creeks were thoroughly oiled or drained; some 1,276 feet of ditching being cut in order to drain one particular area.

The evidence of snakes, poisonous or otherwise, did not phase these boys in the least. In fact, they developed something of a contest out of the business of unearthing the greatest number of snakes. To their disappointment, only 17 had been dragged out into the open at the close of the campaign. Among this number were included a small proportion of rattlers and moccasins. outnumbered by black snakes and white oak runners.

The only group of "saboteurs" who sought to impede the progress of the campaign was a nest of beavers who stubbornly refused to sacrifice their home for the war effort. Day after day, the men broke through their line of defense, only to find the stronghold of brush and sticks rebuilt the following morning. The beavers worked fast and furiously. It was truly a nip-and-tuck battle all the way until the men gave up in despair. The state game trapper was summoned to their rescue. He succeeded in caging an entire family of 29 determined beavers who were transfered to the western part of the state for future operations.

In praise of the men and their work, Captain Quinn had this to say: "The men have worked faithfully and have been rewarded for their efforts in the successful outcome of the drive."

Tuskegee Ala., News
December 3, 1942

(Prepared especially for **This Month in Rural Alabama** by the State Department of Health.)

THE 1941 poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) epidemic, which will go down in Alabama medical history as by far the most serious this State has ever known, attacked many more white persons than Negroes. That is emphasized by a tabulation prepared by the State Health Department's Bureau of Preventable Diseases.

Of the 871 cases reported during the year, 17 were reported without information as to whether the victims were white or colored. Of the remaining 854, 679, or more than four-fifths, occurred among white persons, as compared with only 157 which occurred among Negroes.

This tendency toward greater susceptibility to the disease among white persons is also reflected in provisional mortality statistics. Of the 67 poliomyelitis deaths reported during the year, 49 occurred among white persons and only 18 among Negroes.

Approximately 36 per cent of the State's total population consists of Negroes.

* * *

Slightly more than two babies out of every thousand born in Alabama in 1940 died within the first 24 hours after birth as a result of injuries received at birth.

The Alabama rate was slightly lower than the rate for the United States and also lower than these for 33 of the 48 states.

* * *

Alabama's anti-rabies law, which provides for the vaccination of all dogs against rabies and for the impounding and killing of unvaccinated dogs, has been highly effective in reducing the incidence of rabies among both humans and animals.

Human cases of rabies reported to the State Department of Health declined from three in 1937, when the law became effective, and five in 1933, four years earlier, to only one last year. Animals heads found positive for rabies decreased from 927 in 1937 to only 169 last year. That represented a decline of more than 80 per cent.

No smallpox deaths have been reported in Alabama since 1932. This disease, which brought death in 1902 to 1,345 persons in 11 states and the District of Columbia, which comprised the Death Registration Area at that time, killed only 14 persons in the entire United States in 1940. Whereas in 1902 there were 6.5 smallpox deaths for every 100,000 residents of the Death Registration Area, the 1940 smallpox death rate was so low that it was marked zero on the mortality tables.

Four of the smallpox deaths reported in 1940 occurred in Colorado, three in Iowa, two in Texas, and one each in Michigan, Florida, Kentucky, Arkansas and Louisiana.

The sharp forty-year decline in this disease's killing power is the best possible answer to any who may question the efficacy of smallpox vaccine.

22-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Los Angeles Woman Gets Post as Local Health Officer

NOV 7 - 1942

LOS ANGELES—"Our entire program is directed toward building health for defense workers, and we're attempting to stop up all channels of infection which may reach our armed forces." These were the words of LA's dynamic new asisstant health officer, Dr. Ruth Temple, who has the distinction of being not only LA's only woman health officer but one of the few women in similar positions thruout the country.

Dr. Temple, recently returned from Yale University, where she had been sent by the Health Department to specialize in administration and where she also received the degree of master of public health, was the only Negro in her class and the first to live in Yale's medical dormitories.

NOV 7 1942

The existence of the new clinic, opened only a year ago, is generally attributed to the need for one as shown by Dr. Temple's own private clinic, which she headed until establishment of the present public one. Since its opening the various departments of the clinic—obstetrics, venereal disease and child welfare—have grown so rapidly that one department alone sees approximately 30 times as many patients a month as seen the first month.

Dr. Temple is interested in developing a wide health education program among the people of her district and has been successful in obtaining support of people. While conducting a recent survey for the department, she was able to get 95 per cent of one church audience to come to the platform for blood tests. Cooperating with her department are the California State Department of Public Health and the American Social Hygiene.

The youths' division is developing a wide nutritional program, and the obstetrical department, established only within the last few weeks in this area, is developing rapidly and will also play an important part in the educational program of the district. Already an interneship has been established in the obstetrical clinic and one practicing physician is taking a volunteer interneship. The work of all three departments is extensive, according to Dr. Temple, and embraces people of all groups.

In addition, the clinic has a casualty station headed by Drs. W. B. Humphrey and F. A. Pearl.

NOV 7 - 1942

Political Race Baiters Also On Last Leg

The Interpreter
Houston, Tex.
NOV 7 - 1942

By HAROLD PREECE

PULASKI, Tenn.—Seventy-five years ago, a group of men who had been officers in the Confederate Army met at Pulaski to shape the pattern of the South's future.

When they adjourned at midnight, after an all-day session of liquor and oratory, they had organized the Ku Klux Klan which to this day means lynching and low wages in this awakening country below the Mason-Dixon line.

The South's New Future

A few weeks ago, forty-five men voted at a labor board election in Pulaski and, incidentally, helped shape the new future of the South.

These forty-five workers of the Stanley Manufacturing Company who designated the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, as their collective bargaining agent are a few of the millions in the South who are awakening to what democracy means as their country fights for democracy.

My great-grandfather, Old Man John Phillips, who settled here in Giles County, back in the 1830's, probably would not understand what is happening in Pulaski and throughout the South were he alive today.

A slaveowener on a small scale, Old Cap'n Phillips was afraid of the occasional sympathy shown by the poor whites to escaping colored slaves.

He always suspected some ornery red-necks across the creek, of hiding out the field-hands who escaped from his plantation to be tranferred later, by the devious route of the underground railroad, to the Ohio River and freedom.

KKK Flogging

And my ancestor—by the same mental pattern which made him take off his hat to the wife of any other planter—would have approved the statement of the masked men who, in September, 1941, flogged two CIO organizers over at Kingston:

"We're politically organized in Roane County and ain't a goin' to pay no Northern wages in Tennessee."

However, the majority of the people in Roane County have a different idea from the night riders.

In the primaries, recently, they turned out the sheriff who could never locate the masked thungs. They chose, instead, as their sheriff, Harry Carter, a working man, who knows what it means to feed a hungry family on sowbelly and beans.

Harry Carter, candidate of the CIO, received more votes than his three opponents combined—in spite of the poll tax which keeps hundreds of American citizens from voting in Roane County.

At the same primary, another union man, Jim Brown, was nominated for the State Senate from the district composed of Williamson, Hickman and Cheatham counties.

Racial Unity

"Brown's election was made possible," said Paul R. Christopher, president of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council of Knoxville, "by labor and farmer solidarity at the polls.

"Throughout the campaign there was complete unity among colored and white citizens who realized that their best interests could be served by standing together to nominate their candidate for the senate—a man who is a longtime member of the International Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers."

More than a thousand miles away at the far end of the Deep South—Jefferson County, Texas—another group of Dixie voters expressed their dissatisfaction with their congressman, Martin Dies, whom they have known since he started defending $10 dog cases in justice court at nearby Orange.

Union Man Chose

They chose as their county judge a young fellow who belongs to the Oil Workers' International Union, and who is being boomed as Martin's successor in 1944.

If the Geyer anti-poll tax bill passes in Congress, Jefferson county's colored citizens, who now sit in the same union hall with the white members, will be able to help retire Martin to the deserved obscurity of a country lawyer.

Jefferson County, incidentally, is the larges and most populous subdivision in Martin's Second Congressional District. It contains two towns of over 50,000—Beaumont and Port Arthur—where the local police ganged up with local klansmen to beat members of the Oil Workers' International Union to wreck their hall.

Two of the South's super-colored baiters found themselves trounced at the pools in primary elections where colored were barred by law from voting.

Gene Talmadge lost his job as governor of Georgia; Ellis Blease, son of one-time United States Senator Cole Blease, failed to win the Democratic nomination in South Carolina for his father's old seat.

The South Is Brewing

If you want to find out about the economic and political ferment which is going on among Southerners of both races, talk to James Dombrowski, the witty and agreeable secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Washington.

"Southerners were less surprised than the rest of the country that Talmadge and Blease went down like a pair of torpedoed Japanese cruisers," Dombrowski told me as we talked all one night over cups of coffee in a Nashville restaurant.

"After all, the South has more people proportionately in the armed forces than any other section of the country—as well as the highest percentage of volunteers.

"People whose boys are out offering their lives for democracy aren't having much patience with those who have kept democracy from being realized in their own part of the country.

Industrial Changes

"The again, industrialism is changing the whole face of the South. The Southern people could never organize to help themselves on any effective scale so long as they lived on the plantations and on little farms in the creek bottoms.

"The heavy concentration of war industry in the South is making more farmers into wage workers. These transplanted farmers are coming into contact with labor unions, public libraries, and fairly good schools for the first time in their lives.

"They are being forced, by sheer necessity, to start thinking and start acting."

South Misinterpreted

The trouble, Dombrowski believes, is that people outside the South have a very one-sided picture of that section and its friendly, essentially democratic people who will walk miles across rocky hills and hollows to "set up" with sick neighbors.

"Those unfamiliar with the South read about the present attacks instituted against colored persons by small, if powerful minorities, and think that all white Southerners hate all black Southerners.

"Actually," Dombrowski points out, "the present outbreaks of violence in the South are meant to bulldoze not only colored but white people as well.

"The Klan's principal campaign today is against the CIO precisely because the CIO organizes both white and colored together.

The Great Transformation

"Today, neither the Klan nor any other anti-colored organization has any mass following among the white pople of the South.

"I can show you former klansmen who are now good volunteer organizers of labor unions and anti-poll tax clubs— men who once helped flog colored men but who now organize defense squads to protect colored unionists in areas of the South where everytning democratic must still operate underground."

Crump on Way Out

And it is in Tennessee, the birthplace of the Klan, that the whole fight for democracy in the South has reached a point where it is beginning to crack America's most corrupt political machine—the pork barrel, savagely anti-colored organization controlled by Boss Ed Crump of Memphis.

Boss Ed has grudgingly declared himself in favor of abolishing the poll tax ever since that day, two years ago, when a Grundy county mountaineer, Will Pirtle, walked into a Federal Court and filed a suit against the local election board which had denied him the right to vote because he was a poor man.

And with The United States Senate now debating final abolition of the hated levy, many counties have already abolished the local poll tax which they collected in addition to the State assessment.

Even Boss Ed's Memphis is no longer the same since the CIO came in to organize, into one great force for democracy, the colored and poor whites who work in the factories and the cottonseed oil mills.

CIO organizers were flogged in Memphis, too, but they came right back to town and picked up where they had left off.

The whole South, from Beale Street to the Brazos River, is picking up where it left off when the poll tax was enacted to make subcitizens of most of its people, fifty years ago.

22-1942

D.C.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

63% White, 88% of Negro School Pupils Have Physical Defects, D. C. Survey Shows

JUN 4 - 1942

Sixty-three per cent of the District's white school children, and 88 per cent of its Negro students, were found to be suffering from one or more physical defects, according to a report by the school medical inspection service of the D. C. Health Department to the Board of Education yesterday.

It also was reported that seven and a half years of educational opportunity were lost when 1398 children were quarantined for measles during the 1941-42 session.

"Hygienic conditions were, on the whole, good," the report said after examining students at 202 schools. "Two senior high school swimming pools, however, are potential health hazards because of frequent excessive bacterial contamination. They are urgently in need of mechanical equipment for filtering and chlorinating water."

JUN 4 1942

Although the measles epidemic during the year made a tremendous increase over the 1940-41 figres of 14 cases, most other diseases appeared with far less frequency among school children. Cases of chickenpox decreased 33 per cent, and the number of scarlet fever sufferers went from 502 the previous year to 50. Diphtheria patients, too, were on the decline, going from 43 to 19. Whooping cough, increased 19 per cent.

Camplete examinations were given to 38,781 children, the report said, and 90,638 were given partial examinations. Doctors and nurses made 10,434 visits to schools, both white and Negro.

Formation of Victory Clubs in public schools to study the lives of military and civilian heroes who have performed outstanding services to the country will be a part of the program next year, in cases where the principals and teachers wish to establish such organizations, it was announced by the Board of Education.

Miami, Fla. Herald
January 15, 1942

Our Health

THROUGH the Florida State Board of Health a survey of Miami and Dade county's public health and sanitation needs has been made by the United States Public Health Service.

Its report has been made, an exhaustive, scientific, fearless report, backed by detailed data and a financial plan to meet conditions.

In broad lines the reports calls for:

1—Merging of all health activities under a single county-wide department.

2—A $1 per capita tax, based on average winter population, providing an anticipated annual revenue of $500,000 to support the department.

3—Adoption of an organization and budget to provide for immediate health reorganization and future expansion within two years.

4—Establishment of a metropolitan district sanitary commission in control of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, vested with county-wide authority.

5—Extension of water and sewerage systems, installation of sewage treatment plant and reorganization of garbage removal and disposal facilities.

6—Condemnation of negro slum buildings with plans for gradual replacement under building and spacing regulations within two to five years.

In its analysis of the weakness of a dual health system—one for the city and one for the county, its plea for raising milk pasteurization from 97 to 100 per cent, its facts on negro tuberculosis rates, its probing of venereal disease incidence, its realistic, factual approach to the Miami-Dade public health problem in relation to present and anticipated population growth, the survey made by experts of the United States Public Health Service is the most valuable and challenging document ever to be presented to the city and county commissions.

Politics has no place in public health. Unfortunately for Metropolitan Miami and Dade county politics has played and is playing too great and destructive a role in public health and sanitation.

Miamians and Dade countians will see whether their officials can measure up to the challenge by the will and the speed with which they implement the report's recommendations into practical use.

Pensacola Fla Journal
April 4, 1942

Negro Teachers Learn How To Curb Disease

Tuberculosis Cure And Prevention Discussed Here

One of a series of meetings to be conducted among Negroes of Florida to teach tuberculosis prevention and cure was held in Pensacola this week, when methods of preventing the disease and also curing it in its early stages were explained to 150 Negro school teachers of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton counties.

The session, held at Washington High school, was addressed by local and state health leaders, including Dr. Lynne E. Baker of the tuberculosis division, state board of health, Mrs. Reed Edmunds, Leesburg, field supervisor, Florida Tuberculosis and Health association, Dr. A. L. Stebbins, county health unit director, Miss Ruth Scott, sanatorium superintendent, and others.

General health problems were also discussed.

The teachers will take the lesson learned back to Negro residents of their own communities.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
May 5, 1942

Negro Venereal Cases Being Cleaned by City In New Health Center

In a quiet, efficient way public health authorities are today conducting a giant clean-up campaign of negroes afflicted with venereal diseases, at the Orlando Colored Health Cente South and Parramore Street, operating on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

Two physicians, two nurses, a clerk and three social investigators to follow up contacts and delinquents, today handle about 620 cases each week at the clinic.

Located on the second floor of a modern building, four large, airy rooms fully equipped and supplied form the nucleus of the clinic. The work is under direction of Dr. William Rice of Orange County Health Clinic.

City of Orlando pays the rent and utility cost of the building, and the Federal Government donates about $12,000 a year for the work, drugs, salaries, equipment and supplies.

The clinic is set up for treatment, consultation and examination, not alone for venereal diseases, but for maternity, infant and well baby clinical work.

R. D. Shannon, statistical expert of the United States Public Health Service, arrived at the clinic yesterday to set up a mechanical reporting system, whereby Washington is informed of all venereal disease cases. The Jacksonville system is already set up, while Miami, Pensacola, Tallahassee, Daytona Beach, DeLand, New Smyrna and Tampa will be set up shortly.

Fernandina, Fla., Georgia News
August 21, 1942

Callahan Colored School 100 Per Cent In Health Survey

According to a statement issued by Dr. George A. Dame, director of Nassau County Public Health Department this week the Callahan Colored School is the champion school of Nassau County and probably of the state of Florida.

Every child and every teacher is now immunized against typhoid fever, small pox and diphtheria.

Every child and every teacher has been Wasserman tested.

Every child and every teacher has been tested for intestinal parasites and those infected have been treated.

Every child and teacher has been carefully examined for tuberculosis. They have been tubercular tested and where indicated have been X-rayed.

All defects, physical or dental, have been checked and proper corrective measures are being instituted.

This school has nine grades and an enrollment of 130. The faculty consists of N. A. E. Whitfield, principal and Helen Carter, Clara Denefield and G. L. Williams. The faculty members are deeply interested in public health and have at all times been co-operative to the fullest degree, Dr. Dame said.

He concluded, "The record of this school is set up as a mark to be striven for by others, and should have been published earlier."

Pensacola Fla. Journal
June 20, 1942

'All Out' for First Aid

SINCE "Pearl Harbor" Florida has gone "all out" for first aid.

Believing that organized preparedness is an antidote against fear and panic and builds morale in individuals and groups, men and women throughout the state are signing up for first aid in ever-increasing numbers, George L. Burr, Jr., executive director of the state defense council, said.

Working hand in hand the state defense councils and the eighty-four Red Cross chapters in Florida have during the first five months of this year qualified 42,714 persons as having completed approved Red Cross first aid courses, Burr said. This represents 3041 junior, 32,418 standard, 5570 advanced and 1,685 instructors. These figures do not include the several thousand who have completed the special 10-hour OCD course for which the Red Cross does not issue a certificate.

In order to overcome the shortage of authorized Red Cross instructors in the state, field men attached to the national staff of the Red Cross have conducted 34 special courses for instructors since the first of the year. Additional courses for training instructors will be held during the remainder of the year. The Red Cross is also conducting two special schools this month for training first aid as well as water safety instructors, one at Brevard, N. C., for whites and one at Nashville, Tenn., for Negroes. Many Florida chapters have sent candidates to both.

Hundreds of volunteer instructors have given their time to make this program an outstanding success. They have given long hours to teaching, have often driven their own cars fifteen to twenty miles a night to give classes, and their only compensation has been satisfaction in contributing to such a worth while cause.

According to the present rate of instruction, Red Cross officials indicate that before the end of the year over 100,000 will have completed first aid courses in Florida. A few years ago the annual rate was about 4,000 a year.

— FOR VICTORY: BUY BONDS —

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
November 16, 1942

Tuberculosis Body's Work Is Described

Parramore Tells of Important Functions Dependent on Seal Sales.

Case finding, or the discovery of persons previously unknown to be infected with active tuberculosis, is a most important function of the Duval County Tuberculosis Association, Henry L. Parramore, president of the organization said last night.

Parramore made this statement in discussing plans for the coming Christmas Seal Sale through which funds are raised to carry forward the association's program of tuberculosis control and prevention.

"When an active case comes to the attention of the association's case visitors, it is their duty to see that other members of the family who have been exposed to the disease are checked immediately," he said. "In doing this, the organization works closely with the City and County Health Departments and the Duval County Hospital to avoid duplication of effort and waste of funds.

"In addition to this continuous program, the association also sponsors special clinics at intervals for groups of people who, although apparently healthy, may be infected with the disease, and who because of their particular occupations may be in danger of passing the disease along to others. Such a clinic was sponsorel jointly this past Summer with the City and County Health Departments. At that time 1700 food handlers were X-rayed. Seven active cases (those in danger of spreading the disease) were discovered. Nine suspicious cases are still under observation.

"Another special clinic was sponsored for negro teachers. One hundred thirty-three individuals were examined and three of these were found to have suspicious lung conditions. These cases are now under observation.

"Since early tuberculosis has no symptoms to warn the individual of its presence in the body, the constant searching for the disease in apparently healthy people is often the means of finding cases at a time when the disease is most easily curable. By the time symptoms develop and the patient is ill, the disease has usually progressed to the stage where effecting a cure is a long drawn out process.

"The importance of uncovering hidden cases of tuberculosis is easily seen when one considers the fact that every case comes from another, and that the undiscovered case is the source of great danger in view of the fact that few precautions are taken in the home or the environment of an individual who is thought to be healthy."

"The Civitan Club is sponsoring the 1942 Seal Sale for the Association under the leadership of James A. Cranford," Mr. Parramore, said, "and I want to urge every citizen of Duval County to support the drive as generously as possible in order that the work of the organization may be continued and expanded throughout the coming year."

22-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

INFANTILE PARALYSIS DRIVE

JAN 10 1942

By Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson

With the sound of clashing arms on every front, the battle cry on every lip and a sigh in every heart for the loss of lives, the never ceasing elements of human suffering, we are still faced with the problem of conquering that death-rending, body-twisting demon, "Infantile Paralysis," which stakes throughout our land leaving in its wake sadness, useless lives and bodies—death and destruction.

We are concerned with any program which builds stronger minds and bodies for the task that faces America and other democracies. Can we then, turn aside and allow this dreaded disease to wreak havoc? Not as long as there are healthy bodies and strong minds to direct the fight against it.

JAN 10 1942

Some have asked, "What can I do to help in the drive this year?" In answer, allow me to cite a splendid example of what might be done if we are truly interested in playing our role as true, loyal and conscientious American citizens. Out on Seventh Street lives Miss Adrew Evans who has given an annual tea for the past two years. All the silver donations are given to the Infantile Paralysis Fund to buy iron lungs and steel braces to strengthen the weak, twisted, little legs of those who are placed in our hospitals for care, regardless of race and creed.

Others might direct their efforts in other channels: Games, parties, dances, cake walks, church and school drives, to raise funds in fighting for the eradication of this horrible quick-striking "Ogre." Contact your County Chairman of your columnist and register your desire to help in this fight.

This year, unlike last, each person working in the drive is advised to send the money collected to their County Chairman, who will in turn send it to the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation, without the necessity of directing any funds to the State Division. The Negro Chairman, Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson, is interested in receiving a financial statement of all money raised and reported to county chairmen throughout the state of Oklahoma. This request is made because of a strong desire to register the strength of the Negro populace in any civic program, when once aroused.

In response to the state-wide plea made by the Negro State Chairman of the Infantile Paralysis Drive the following persons expressed their willingness to share the responsibility of such attempt (Some of these persons are serving for the second year):

Prof. A. R. Jefferson, Prin. of Separate Schools, Stringtown, Okla.; Prof. C. A. Jackson, Prin. of Lincoln High School, Anadarko, Okla. Mr. T. R. Ragsdale, Prominent Mortician, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. Arnasser R. Culberson, Supervisor WPA, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. Ora J. Campbell, Muldrow, Okla. (Civic leader); Mr. L. W. Smith, Prominent Citizen, Purcell, Okla.; Mrs. W. E. Mitchell, NAACP Official, Ardmore, Okla.; Mrs. Ada Bell, NAACP Official, Antlers, Okla.; Mr. J. T. Riggs, Prominent Citizen, Tahlequah, Okla.; Dr. W. A. J. Bullock, NAACP Regional Director, Chickasha, Okla.; Mr. A. Fields, Mr. A. W. Johnson, and Mr. J. B. Shaw, Civic leaders of Anadarko.

Remember the following hospitals have their doors open to you and your frineds, when once this dreaded disease forces its way into the homes. We are also aware of the hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, that is maintained from funds raised in this drive and by the Federal Government. The ultimate objective of this institution is to train physicians and nurses in our group to cope with this enemy of mankind.

Below are listed the hospitals in Oklahoma to which Negroes have access:

Albert Pike Hospital, McAlester; Oklahoma Baptist, Muskogee; Oklahoma City General, Oklahoma City; Crippled Children's Hospital, Oklahoma City; St. Anthony Hospital, Oklahoma City; Wesley Hospital, Oklahoma City; El Reno Sanitarium, El Reno; The Hardy Sanitarium, Ardmore; Masonic Hospital, Cushing; Shawnee Municipal, Shawnee; Valley View Hospital, Ada; Chickasha Hospital, Chickasha; Cimmaron Valley Hospital, Guthrie; General Hospital Association, Chickasha; Hobart Hospital, Hobart; Holdenville Hospital, Holdenville; Knight Hospital, Wewoka; Lindsay-Johnson-Shirley, Pauls Valley; St. John's Hospital, Tulsa; Memeorial Hospital, Woodward.

GENERAL

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

F. B. Washington Vice President Of Mental Hygienists

JAN 14 1942

JAN 14 1942

Forrester B. Washington, Director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work has just been elected Second vice-president of the Committee for The Development of Mental Hygiene for Negroes at the third annual meeting held recently at Tuskegee, Alabama. The president is Dr. T. P. Brennan who is in charge of the psychiatric department of the New York State Hospital at Valhalla, New York. Other officers are: Dr. G. C. Branche of the Veterans Administration at Tuskegee, Alabama; Miss R. A. Kitrell of White Plains, New York; Mr. W. Randolph Johnson of Raleigh, North Carolina; and Dr Hernandez of Nashville, Tennessee.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS SPONSOR CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL DISEASES

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Penn.

FEB 14 1942

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 12—Governors of the Southern States will sponsor a conference on venereal disease control among Negroes at Tuskegee Institute April 5-11, Gov. Frank Dixon announced.

President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee extended the invitation to the governors to hold the meeting in connection with the annual conference of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at the school.

In addition to the governors, health officials of the various Southern states are expected to attend the session.

"It will be the best way for the health officials of the Southern State to check up on their work against venereal diseases and to co-operate in their efforts," Dr. H. V. Williamson, Tennessee Health officer, said when told of the conference by Gov. Prentice Cooper.

"All of the Southern states have been engaged in this important work for sometime. However, this is the first time that we have been able to get together and to compare results," he added.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Hundreds Of Negro Physicians And Health Officers Pledge To Assist Birth Control Federation Program

MAY 24 1941

Active cooperation of hundreds of Negro physicians and county health officers has been pledged to the special Negro health program of the Birth Control Federation of America, D. Kenneth Rose, national director, announced in a public statement here May 17th.

This special program seeks to focus the attention of the general public and of public health officials on the excessively high death rate among Negro mothers and babies, and to demonstrate that it can be drasically reduced through the extension of birth control service.

"The greatest waste of life now takes place among the Negro population each year," Mr. Rose pointed out. "Negro mothers die in childbirth at twice the rate of white mothers. Out of 250,000 Negro babies born alive each year, 22,000 die in their first year. That is almost two-thirds more than white families lose."

The responses already received from Negro doctors and from county health officers to communications sent them recently explaining the program and services of the Federaion's Division of Negro Service, prove that these two groups, upon whom the health needs of the Negro race principally depends, are not only awake to this big problem, but are ready to cooperate in every way to solve it, Mr. Rose stated.

"Of the 300 Negro doctors who replied, practically all requested medical literature on contraceptive techniques offered by the Federation, and expressed their wish to cooperate in their own communities. Typical of the responses received were comments such as, 'I will be glad to do anything to help my people' and 'Having charge of the obstetrical service of the General Hospital in this city, every day I see the urgent need for birth control information, specially among the poorer patients.'

"Practically all of the 200 replies received thus far from county health officers request display posters, literature and other assistance in making family planning into Negro families in the communities they serve.

The replies came from 39 states, and were particularly gratifying as the largest response came from the states with the largest Negro populations. Fifteen public health officers in Arkansas asked for material, six in Mississippi, eight in Kentucky, twelve in Louisiana, ten each in Alabama and Ohio, and twenty-one in Texas.

Approximately 300 exhibits were requested, and more than 10,000 copies of each piece of literature offered by the Division of Negro Service." Special interest was expressed in a leaflet called "PLAN YOUR FAMILY." The leaflet answered in simple terms the questions usually asked about birth control. It explains that birth control is a safe and simple way to plan children when wanted that it is harmless and recommended by doctors and most ministers, and will not change the marriage relations of husband or wife.

Mr. Rose pointed out that there are 612 birth control centers scattered over the country at the present time, but the Birth Control Federation feels these clinics can reach only a small portion of mothers needing this service. To reach the great mass of poorer mothers, he stated, the Federation carries on a continuous campaign to secure the inclusion of this essential preventive health service in state public health programs. North and South Carolina and Alabama have pioneered in this field and in these states Negro mothers who cannot afford the services of private doctors may obtain this information through their county health departments.

MAY 24 1941

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Division of Negro Service of the Birth Control Federation was established a little over a year ago. Its program is carried on with the cooperation of a National Advisory Council of distinguished leaders, which includes Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press, Chicago; Michael J. Brent, M. D.; Meharry Medical School, Nashville; Mary McLeod Bethune, National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D. C.; M. O. Bousfield M. D., Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Virginia; Frank R. Crosswalth, Negro Labor Commitee, New York; John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, West Virginia; Albert W. Dent, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans; Crystal Bird Fauset, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dorothy Boulding Ferebee M. D., Alpha Kappa Alpha, Washington, D. C.

A. L. Hoisey, National Negro Business League, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Mrs. John Hope, New York. N. Y.; Charles D. Hubert, D. D., Morehouse College, Atlanta; Charle. S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville; Eugene Kinkle Jones, National Urban League, New York; Walter Maddux, M. D., Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham; Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Reverend A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York; Ira De A. Reid American Youth Commission, Washington, D. C.; Bishop David H. Sims, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mabel K. Staupers, R. N., National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, New York, N. Y. Jesse O. Thomas, National Urban League, New York; Channing H Tobias, National Council, Y. M. C. A., New York; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga., Walter, White National Association for the Advancement of Colored People New York; Max Yergan, National Negro Congress, New York.

MAY 24 1941

Medical organizations, church and civic groups, women's clubs, and others who are interested in this program may obtain literature and attractive exhibit material by writing to the Division of Negro Service, Birth Control Federation of America, Inc., 501 Madison avenue. New York City.

Booneville, Miss. Independent
August 6, 1942

From research it seems that the death rate in the negro race before the War Between the States was not very high. It is very doubtful whether it was even as high as it was in the white race. The colored man as a rule was well fed, well housed and permitted to have enough sleep. We are glad the colored man is no ager a slave, but he did make more progress s a race during this time perhaps than any other one period of his existence. The negro represents about one tenth of our population. Generally speaking the death rate is a great percent higher in the negro than in the white race. The death rate in tuberculosis in the negro is multiplied over that of the white man. It is about three times as much in Mississippi as in the whites, one half of our population is colored. In Chicago in 1927 the death rate was more than six times that of the whites and in Cleveland the death rate from tuberculosis among negroes has been found to be from five to thirty-six times as great as in the whites according to an article in August *Hygeia*. It is not known definitely what makes the difference in death rate in the the negro compared with the white. His resistance to this disease may not be as great as that of the white, but in the main it would seem to be an economical condition, largely feeding, housing and clothing. This being true it is time for everyone to think seriously about it. It is certainly time for Northern fanatics to quite maligning the South about the condition of the negro when in the Northern cities it appears that the death rate is as much as twelve times what it is in Mississippi where the greatest percentage of negroes live. It is time for the colored people to know and to appreciate their best friend, the South.

Every person believes in the evolution of growth and development, but real scientists we believe do not subscribe to the theory of transmutation of fleshes.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
August 14, 1942

Camps for Prostitutes

Florida has entered an aggressive fight against prostitution. Governor Holland has ordered six camps to be established to which diseased women will be sent. His action followed an amazing report made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which revealed that of the first 100,000 selectees inducted from Florida, 468 of every 10,000 white men had syphilis and that 4,000 of every 10,000 drafted Negroes were diseased.

South Carolina has made provision for handling a small number of prostitutes in Columbia. Perhaps we need an investigation by the FBI, to tell us how many men called to service from this state are infected, before we realize the enormity of the venereal menace and prepare to take infected women from the streets to camps where they will be confined and given necessary treatment.

Unless the people of the United States rise up in protest against this evil of prostitution tens of thousands of soldiers will be incapacitated for service. The nation is paying a tremendous cost for its neglect to wage incessant war against these diseases that cripple our fighting forces send men and women to hospitals for the insane, cause much of the blindness among the people and unfit men and women for civilian duties.

22-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

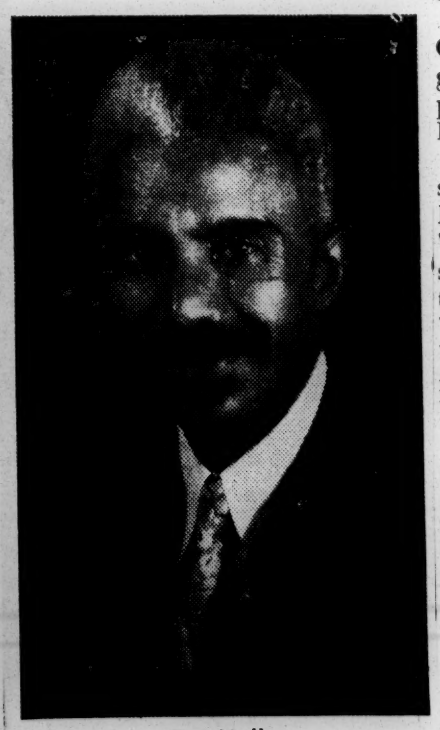
Doctor Honored as Discoverer Of Successful Cancer Treatment

MAY 28 1942

By JIM KLASH

Dr. Alonzo P. B. Holly, formerly of Haiti but now of Miami, Fla., has recently brought to the public his new technique for the successful treatment of cancer of the womb. For sixteen years he has been quietly developing the process before bringing it to the attention of the medical profession at large. The first time Dr. Holly had the opportunity of presenting his discovery to the scientific world was when Dr. Raymond Deidel, prominent physician of Philadelphia and staff member of Hahnneman hospital of that city, extended him an invitation to present it to the twelfth annual session of the Homeopathic Pan-American Congress held in Louisville last year.

Dr. Holly's thesis on the results gained by his new technique on this heretofore unconquerable disease won instant acclaim by the delegates from all parts of the world. Shortly after the convention he received a communication from the president of the congress, Dr. Ramirez of Mexico, informing him that the committee had



Dr. Holly

selected his thesis for publication in the official organ of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which has world-wide circulation among the homeopathic physicians.

In this way Dr. Holly's discovery will be brought to the attention of thousands of physicians, irrespective of race, creed or color.

Physicians who have had an opportunity to try the new process say that it is the greatest discovery since the development of radium by Mme. Curie.

Dr Holly is the son of the late Bishop Holly of Haiti, the first Negro to be consecrated in the United States (1874). Bishop Holly is the first and only Negro to preach in Westminster Abbey by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Also he was the founder of the Orthodox Apostolic Church of Haiti.

MAY 23 1942

Dr. Holly is a certificated student of Cambridge University (1883) and a graduate of the New York Homeopathy Medical College and Flower Hospital (1888).

Dr Holly was commissioned and served as counsul for Haiti to the Bahamas from 1900 to 1910. Queen Victoria signed his exequatur. While serving as counsul he had the opportunity to entertain Prince Edward of Wales and the grandson of Queen Victoria, George, on a visit to the islands. They subsequently became King Edward VII and George V.

A slender, whiteheaded man whose agility belies his 76 years, Dr. Holly is deeply religious and is a student of the bible. His deep religious nature is responsible for his authorship of "God and the Negro," a biblical history of the Hamitic race.

GENERAL

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Our Enemy Syphilis

OCT 24 1942

When the Tolan Committee wrote, in its latest interim report, that "this war can be lost in Washington," it was thinking of our failure to make the best use of our manpower. In a more limited way, that statement seems to be applicable also to the scandalous vice conditions in the Capital. The fact that hundreds of young men are being infected with syphilis and gonorrhea on their visits to Washington, and thus rendered unfit for military service, is more than a national disgrace. It is a shameful waste of manpower at a time when the country needs the services of every able-bodied citizen.

Prostitutes spreading venereal disease among soldiers are a sort of Sixth Column working to undermine the strength of the Nation in the hour of its peril. They strike as directly at our armed forces as do Jap and Nazi guns. The measure of the damage they do is to be found in the fact that the Army refuses to induct VD victims until treatments carry them beyond the infectious stage of their affliction. When men acquire syphilis after their induction, they are recognized as a menace to the Army. Yet Washington has permitted this loathsome Sixth Column to flourish here at the headquarters of the United Nations without an effective check.

OCT 24 1942

The Washington Criminal Justice Association directed attention to the prevalence of vice and venereal disease here months ago. Senator McCarran, chairman of the Senate District Committee, has introduced a bill to tighten up the flimsy law under which the prosecutors and police have been operating. And now the courts are beginning to crack down upon the hapless victims of this racket. But no real solution is yet in sight. The McCarran bill is still awaiting committee action, and even when Congress gets around to passing it the police will be so short of men that enforcement will be difficult. Unless there is consistent cooperation from the courts, moreover, centers of vice cleared out from one place will quickly go into operation elsewhere.

OCT 24 1942

Surgeon General Parran has disclosed that some prostitutes are guaranteeing infection to men seeking to evade the draft. It is impossible to determine how many men are stooping to this disgusting means of letting their country down. But the record shows that syphilis has already deprived the Army of about six divisions of 20,000 men each. Dr. Parran recommends that prostitutes be quarantined and treated so as to prepare them for jobs in war industries. It is time for the country to wake up to the fact that loathsome venereal diseases are undermining our national strength particularly in the Capital City. If we are facing this global war with deadly earnestness, we will strike at VD as vigorously as at any other enemy.

Negro Health

The biggest health boost of any group in the U.S. population has been enjoyed in recent years by Negroes—and it still leaves Negroes far worse off than whites. That was the conclusion which could be read between the lines of a report made last week by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which in 15 years has spent $1,600,000 on Negro health.

Time

▶ There are now 110 Negro hospitals in the U.S., 25 of them registered,* 13 approved for full intern training. Fifteen years ago there were almost none. But the Rosenwald Fund's report states there are still only 10,000 hospital beds for Negroes in the country (Negro pop. 13,000,000), and in some areas where the population is heavily Negro there are as few as 75 beds set aside for a million Negroes. This stands against the U.S. average of ten beds per 1,000 population. (In answer to an American Medical Association questionnaire in 1940, 4,230 of 6,300 U.S. hospitals replied that they will accept Negro patients and 1,577 said they would not.)

▶ When the Fund's work began, there were only 29 Negro public health nurses in the South. Now there are 341. The Fund has helped place Negro physicians as health officers in the health departments of North Carolina, Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, Alabama, New Jersey, in six city health departments, in the federal Children's Bureau and the U.S. Public Health Service.

Time

▶ Since 1920, the Negro tuberculosis death rate has dropped from 235 per 100,000 to an estimated 129.

Dec. 7

▶ The Fund demonstrated in a ten-year campaign in Macon County, Ga. that syphilis among Negroes can be controlled in a relatively short time. The Negro rate dropped from 40% to 10%.

▲ Though training facilities have improved, there are now only 4,000 Negro physicians—a slight improvement over 1928 when there was one colored physician to every 3,125 Negroes. The same year there was one physician to every 805 of the general population. (Most Negroes go to white physicians.)

Dec. 7, 1942

▲ In 1924, the Negro death rate was 17.6 per thousand, compared with 11.8 for the rest of the population. The death rate is now 14 per thousand, still 32% above that of the U.S. as a whole.

The Fund's conclusion: Negroes' health needs "cannot be met by the Fund or by any voluntary organization. . . . Further progress must rest with the public."

* Listed by the American Medical Association.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Heart Disease Outranks TB As Chief Killer

NOV 7 - 1942

IT MAY BE surprising to many to learn that tuberculosis in all of its forms is no longer the chief cause of mortality among Negroes in the United States.

In a statement just issued by Joseph R. Houchins, specialist in Negro statistics, Bureau of the Census, it is revealed that:

> The total number of Negro deaths resulting from diseases of the heart was nearly double the total number of Negro deaths resulting from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and more than four times the total number of Negro deaths resulting from all forms of syphilis.

The figures cover the year 1940, and show that the Negro death rate for diseases of the heart was 253.5 per 100,000 population. The death rate of males was higher than that of females.

The white death rate from heart disease is higher than that for the Negro, the former being 297.6, and the latter 253.5, but the statistics reveal the curious phenomenom that 19 per cent of the Negroes who died with heart disease were less than 45 years old, "but on the other hand only 6.4 per cent of the total number of white persons who died of these diseases were less than 45 years of age."

NOV 7 - 1942

Another interesting revelation is that in the State of Virginia Negro deaths from diseases of the heart represented 18.6 of the total number of Negro deaths resulting in the State. While the rate of Negro deaths from diseases of the heart for the Nation is 253.5, for the State of Virginia it is 288.8 per 100,000 of the enumerated Negro population.

Dr. Houchins states that there was an increase of 9.6 in the Negro death rate from diseases of the heart from 1930 to 1940. Still, from this cause, the Negro death rate is not catching up with the white rate, as the increase, for the whites, from 1930 to 1940 was 39.7 per cent.

Some of the diseases from which heart disease originates and finally takes off its victims are given by Dr. Houchins as being preventable. Among these diseases are infectious diseases of childhood, influenza, pneumonia, and syphilis. Prevention, however, depends upon several factors, among which are individual intelligence and the ability to undergo the proper medical care. The latter is not within reach of the average person. Medical care is growing more expensive and less attainable. The war crisis tends to increase both of these factors, as well as the tendency toward diseases of the heart. It is reasonable to suppose that the next decade will show a tremendous increase in the death rate from diseases of the heart.

It is going to be rather disappointing to find that as the death rate of Negroes from tuberculosis and syphilis is cut down, it increases from disease of the heart. Usually "light of heart" it is surprising to find Negroes succumbing at an increasing rate from heart diseases.

Dr. Houchins states that the increase is due in part to two factors which cannot be controlled: "The cityward movement . . . and the effect of hard manual labor in the early years of life."

A good deal of it is due to degenerative processes set in motion by insanitary living, burning the candle at both ends, the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, lack of proper rest, food and attention to bodily care. While our own group indulge these indiscretions to the limit, they are not peculiar to the group, but they constitute an index to much of the heart disease that is decimating the population at an alarming rate.

250,000 Negroes With Syphilis

The Weekly Review - Birm, Ala.
DEC 19 1942

Oklahoma Black Dispatch—

DEC 1

Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, who recently declared on the floor of the American senate there were in his state 250,00 syphilitic Negroes, overlooked entirely the fact that there is a possibility of there also hanging around in Itawamba county and down in the delta country 250,000 white folk, victims of the same low standards of living that make such shameful conditions possible.

Disease follows the lines of least resistance. We drove through Mississippi last week across to Alabama. We saw thousands of whites along with thousands of blacks, obious victims of malnutrition, illiteracy, poor housing and disease. The truth is, that the most God-forsaken white people we had ever seen in America are walking up and down the highways of Mississippi.

The low economic status of these poor whites s easily observable from the highways. They have few cars and one can hardly get down the roads on a sunshiny day out for the poor whites who throng it walking from one little town to another.

Two hundred and fifty thousand syphilitic Negroes are daily bound to be trailing germs of this dreaded malady around and we are o fthe opinion that poor whites are just as susceptible as blacks to these subtle, lurking menaces to health and life. The United States department of census gives some very revealing figures regarding syphilis which Senator Bilbo should be able to read with great profit.

The history of syphilis tells a story of its own. The first scource of this disease swept Europe during the 15th century, shortly following Columbus' return from the new world. Some historians have been inclined to assume thatColumbus brought the dreaded hisease from the new world. This however, has not been authenticated. The fact still stands that Europe, inhabited by white people was the first land upon which this terrible scourage was visited.

On the other hand, syphilis is a disease unknow in Africa. There is something about the climatt or the organic structure of the blacks that completly eliminates it as a disease, The best way for white people suffering with syphilis to effect a permanent cure is to migrate to Africa.

DEC 19 1942

In America noted physicians have noted that syphilis is not as deadly and as vicious on the physical structure of the full black Negro as the mulatto, and that it attacks with more virulence pure whites than it does mulattoes.

DEC 19 1942

How Long, How Long?

Time Magazine

The length of time a newborn U.S. citizen could expect to live increased between 1930 and 1940 from 59 to 63.3 years. This striking conclusion on life in general and the depression years in particular was reported last week, on the basis of 48-state data, by the U.S. Public Health Service. At the century's turn the expectation of life at birth was less than 50 years. Other new data:

JAN 11 1943

▶ Newborn white males can now expect to live 62.6 years; Negro males, 52 years; white females, 67 years; Negro females, 55.2 years. Percentage increase in the expectation of life at all ages was more than twice as large for Negroes as for whites. One reason: "This [white] population is much closer to the maximum expectation of life attainable with present knowledge than is the Negro population."

▶ "One of the most gratifying features," said the report by Statistician Harold F. Dorn, "was the uninterrupted decline in the maternal mortality rate which previous to 1930 had shown no decline since . . . 1915. . . . This rate declined 48% among white mothers and 34% among nonwhite mothers. In 1940 the two rates were 3.2 and 7.7 per 1,000 live births, respectively."

▶ Death rate of infants under one year dropped 28% for both whites and Negroes. Of 1,000 white babies born, 43 now die in their first year. Of 1,000 Negro babies, 74 die.

JAN 11 1943

22-1942

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 16, 1942

Benefactor of Dental Health

THE DENTAL HEALTH record of Atlanta's schoolchildren is now among the highest in the United States. But 20 years ago 96 per cent of them had defective teeth, and there was no organized effort to improve that deplorable condition. The progress of the past two decades had its first impetus in the far-seeing mind and liberal heart of Cator Woolford, a citizen who has done much in many fields for our commonwealth's advancement and upbuilding.

Aware of the vital relationship between oral hygiene and the general health of body and mind, Mr. Woolford financed a project which looked to dental inspection of all children in the city's schools, corrective treatment without delay, and an educational program on care of the teeth. The results accomplished in the first demonstration clinic, which included a group of some 700 pupils, were so impressive that the plan was steadily widened and at length was taken over by the municipal government as a permanent service in the entire school system.

There were many generous spirits and helpful hands in the promotion of this important cause. The Fifth District Dental Association gave invaluable aid, and its individual members contributed, as they still do, a wonderful amount of charity work. School officials, teachers and Parent-Teacher groups co-operated whole-heartedly. The great friend in need, however, who answered and acted when the call for such service was only a cry in the wilderness, is Cator Woolford, a man whose success in the world of affairs has been truly dedicated to the common weal. The program which he sponsored and maintained until it was adopted as a public responsibility has received recognition the country over and has served as a pattern for similar undertakings far and wide. Today 98 per cent of Atlanta's schoolchildren, in the course of a year, obtain certificates showing that all their necessary dental work, to date, has been done. The results for their general health, their school attendance, their scholarship and their future welfare are valuable beyond measure.

This is but one of Mr. Woolford's notable contributions to the cause of oral hygiene. He also equipped Grady Hospital's dental clinic for Negroes, and last year he donated $10,000 for the production of a Dental Health Education motion picture to be used throughout the United States in arousing public interest in dental health. In recognition of these many services the International College of Dentists, at its recent annual meeting at Chicago, made him an Honorary Fellow, the highest tribute that distinguished organization can render a layman.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Oldest Man in U. S. Never Had Doctor

MAY 15 1942

VIDALIA, May 14.—James Walter Wilson, Toombs county Negro who celebrates his 118th birthday on May 15 and who is the oldest human being in the United States, according to the Federal Census Bureau, said that he had never met a doctor professionally. His longevity is attributed to observance of the laws of nature. His mother was attended by a midwife at birth in Washington county in 1825 and during his extended span of life no physician has been consulted about his health.

Wilson can do a fair day's work in a tobacco field or around the pack house and is in sound health according to relatives with whom he now makes his home in the southern part of this county.

GEORGIA
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Georgia Reaps What It Has Sown

OCT 2 3 1942

Georgia's state board of health makes public confession that the state has "an epidemic of venereal diseases of such proportions and widespread nature that it is a menace to public health and safety."

OCT 2 3 1942

Venereal diseases are something to be frightened at. With absolute certainty the diagnosis can be made that any community where they rage is below average intelligence and foolishly neglects treatment on the assumption that they are "no worse than a bad cold."

This official admission that social diseases are "widespread" in Georgia, is another evidence that health requires cooperation by all the public and education of all the public.

In the past southern states have claimed that it is among Negroes where social diseases are prevalent. This Georgia board of health would say that now if it could. It dare not, because the army is uncovering its social filth in an endeavor to save soldiers from contamination.

OCT 2 3 1942

The wall of segregation separating the races and depriving Negroes of the enjoyment of citizen rights is a dead letter in health. Like air-borne diseases, social diseases know no color line. Since they multiply on ignorance, Georgia must educate all its citizens in order to save the whites from social evils.

There is a poetic justice in this state finding itself in the grip of an epidemic as shameful as it is deadly. Georgia is the state where for years, its Governor Talmadge has been crusading for "white supremacy and old time religion." He and his kind have their way with the voters, but syphilis pays them no mind.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Provident Holds Cancer Clinic

JUN 19 1942

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Outstanding Illinois' physicians this month are attending the annual cancer symposium being held at Provident hospital here in conjunction with Cook County Physicians' association.

The symposium, which stresses early diagnosis of cancer, is working toward a collection of statistics on cancer in Negroes in conjunction with the Chicago Cancer committee. Medical advice is free to all cases or proved or suspected cancer.

A section for the promtion of lay education of the Chicago cancer committee includes Dr. U. G. Dailey; J. H. Lewis, W. W. Gibbs, George Kersey, Mrs. Irene Gaines, Claude A. Barnett and Mrs. T. Tondee.

Negroes Total 16 Pct. Of State's Mentally Ill

"The Courier Journal"

4 Kentucky Institutions Care for Twice Proportionate Share of Colored Population

Nov. 30, 1942

By ALLAN M. TROUT.
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 29.—The three mental hospitals and feeble-minded institute are caring for twice their proportionate share of Kentucky's Negro population, it was said today by Dr. A. M. Lyon, director of hospitals and mental hygiene.

Negroes in Kentucky comprise 8 per cent of the state's total population, but Negro patients at the four institutions for mentally ill comprise 16 per cent of the hospitals' population, Dr. Lyon said.

As a group, the 1,187 Negro patients are older than the white men and women. Twice as many of them are insane on account of syphilis, and they are less likely to respond to treatment for syphilis and less likely to be paroled. Nearly three times as many of them were admitted for insanity associated with advanced age.

Nov. 30, 1942

Negro Average Age is 50.

The average age for patients of both races is 45 years, Dr. Lyon said, but the average for Negro patients alone is 50 years. Thus 16 per cent of the total institution population adds five years to the average age of all.

One out of every eight white patients is admitted for insanity caused by syphilis, but one out of every four Negroes is admitted as a consequence of this disease, Dr. Lyon said.

"Don't ask me why," he said, "but Negroes as a race do not respond to the malaria treatment for syphilitic patients. They simply don't react to the injections, either here or in hospitals in other states. My guess is that they have developed a racial immunity to malaria."

Malarial fever is induced in syphilitic patients, Dr. Lyon explained, to combat the disease with fever heat. White patients respond satisfactorily, he added.

As a consequence, fewer Negroes are paroled. In 1941, admission of Negroes amounting to 16 per cent was offset with Negro parole of only 11 per cent. On the other hand, admission of 84 per cent white patients was offset with parole of 89 per cent.

"The fact that we receive more Negroes than we parole," Dr. Lyon said, "explains in part why the proportion of Negro patients inside the hospitals is twice as big as the Negro proportion outside of the State's population. Undoubtedly, more could be paroled if the rate of syphilis were not so high among them, and if they responded better to treatment."

Economic Status Blamed.

Nov. 30, 1942

The low economic status of Negroes in Kentucky, Dr. Lyon believes, accounts for the fact that so many Negroes are committed for insanity associated with advanced age. In most instances, he said, families are not able to care for such patients at home or in private institutions.

Patients of both races with insanity caused by old age comprise only 11 per cent of the total, he said, while Negro patients in this classification comprise 29 per cent of the Negro total. Thus nearly three times more aged Negro insane patients are being cared for than white patients similarly afflicted.

22-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

This Week

OCT 31 1942

Maryland Adopts Colored Physician's Syphilis Test as State's Standard

By CARL MURPHY

The Maryland State Department of Health has notified all county health officers, physicians and examining boards in its October bulletin that in diagnosing syphilis hereafter, only one test is to be used—the Hinton test.

This means that the State authorities are now convinced that the most accurate method of examining blood is no longer Wassermann's but Hinton's.

OCT 31 1942

Dr. Hinton Colored

Dr. Gus Hinton is colored, very colored. He's a graduate of Harvard, taught at Harvard Medical school, and has had long experience in Boston hospitals and with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

I suggested Dr. Gus several years ago for the Spingarn Medal, which I understand he declined. He refused to be photographed for the AFRO. He's instinctively modest.

Criticism which comes to any physician pioneering in new methods has made him even shyer.

Published Book in 1936

His textbook, "Syphilis and Its Treatment," was published by the Macmillan Company in New York in 1936, and was first called to my attention by Dr. Louis Wright, New York's brilliant police surgeon and college mate of Dr. Gus. Through a friend, I lent my book to physicians at Johns Hopkins Hospital, who also experimented with the Hinton tests.

Today, not only in Maryland, but all over the country you may think you are getting a Wassermann blood test, but actually you will probably be getting a Hinton test.

OCT 31 1942

A blood test is a part of most physical examinations today. No one is certified for the army without one.

What the Hinton Test Is

Dr. Hinton's test consists in putting a small quantity of the patient's blood serum in a test tube and adding glycerine, ether, salt, and extract of beef heart muscle.

The mixture is allowed to stand for eighteen hours and if it clears and deposits a ring of white particles at the top, then the patient has syphilis.

The U.S. Public Health Service and the American Society of Pathologists examined four kinds of blood tests in 1934 and rated Hinton's the most accurate.

The Wassermann test for syphilis was perfected in 1906, and was for many years regarded as standard. It was so complex, however, that physicians hastened to discover a short cut.

OCT 31 1942

New Short Cuts Used

Their new methods had the advantage of standardization, accuracy and dependability.

Those most commonly used, in order of the time of their invention, are: Kahn, Kline, Hinton and Eagle.

None of them was 100 per cent accurate, and sometimes one test would indicate a patient had syphilis when he actually had tuberculosis, malaria, or pneumonia.

To be certain of diagnosis heretofore, the practice has been to give a Wassermann test in addition to one of the others.

Now, according to Maryland medical authorities, they will rely on the Hinton test only, which Dr. Gus says is 95 per cent efficient.

Ifs —

If Dr. Hinton had been born in Baltimore he could not have attended medical school at the University of Maryland. He could not have entered the University Hospital except by the "colored" entrance, and its clinics and laboratories would be closed to him as they are to all colored physicians.

Thanks to a higher degree of civilization in Boston, Dr. Hinton was able to conduct his experiments in a friendly atmosphere in which 99.9 per cent of his patients are white.

OCT 31 1942

Here in Maryland we jim crow Dr. Hinton; but not his ideas. There is comfort in that.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGROES WILL MEET TO DISCUSS HEALTH

Better Organization Sought In Mississippi

MAY 2 - 1942

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss, May 1.—Charles P. Taft, director of defense, health and welfare services of the Federal Security Agency, will address a statewide negro meeting here May 8 called by the State Civilian Defense Council, Dr. Felix J. Underwood, state health officer and chairman of the Council's division on health, welfare and consumer interest, said Friday.

Purpose of the meeting, Dr. Underwood said, is formation of a better organization among negro leaders on health, recreation and social protection. Sessions will be at Jackson Negro College here.

Health officers from counties with a high incidence of syphilis will participate in the conference.

In addition to Governor Johnson, who called the meeting, others to appear on the program include Fred Morgan, director, Mississippi Civilian Defense Council; Dr. C. L. Williams, director of District No. 4, U. S. Public Health Service, New Orleans; Sherwood Gates, regional supervisor, divison of recreation, Federal Security Agency, Birmingham; Howard Ennes Jr., assistant health aducation specialist, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington; Dr. A. L. Gray, director of preventable disease control, state board of health; Dr. D. V. Galloway, supervision of veneral disease control, State Board of Health; Dr. William E. Miller, veneral disease clinician with the State Board of Health; J. M. Ragland, national representative of the Federal Security Agency's Division of Social Protection; J. L. Reddin, president of Jackson College; Florence Alexander, director of instruction, Jackson College; Alice Oliver, state supervisor of negro home demonstration agents, of Jackson College; Zxlema Price, home economics teacher trainer, Jackson College; Fannie Nichols, supervisor, adult education, Jackson College.

MAY 2 - 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Social Investigators In The Fight To Eradicate Syphilis In Mississippi

JUN 2 - 1942

A WEEK OR SO AGO, out at Jackson College, there was held the first state-wide conference on health and recreation, the initial public movement in a program to eradicate Syphilis (Venereal Disease) among Negroes in Mississippi, with the announced goal of a blood test for 1,100,000 Mississippi Negroes, and treatment for all those for whom the test so indicates until cured, the program being administered by the Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., through the State Board of Health, with the cooperation of the State Civilian Defense Organization and State Selective Service System.

In a number of European countries, notably those of Scandinavians, the fight to subdue and eradicate syphilis and venereal disease has been highly successful, not, however without the use of a certain amount of force and compulsion in carrying out the program. That such has been provided for in connection with the program in Mississippi, is evident both in the magnitude of the task and in the experiences of other countries.

Seated on the rostrum at Jackson College during the afternoon session of the conference was a group of young men who were pointed out as "Social Investigators," whose duty it will be to investigate those cases where treatment was found necessary, but the patient stopped taking the treatment before being cured; thus, the "social investigators" given certain police power, will apply the force and compulsion necessary for the success of the Mississippi program. No where in the group was there a Negro social investigator, a fact which aroused discussion among many of the Negro citizens attending the conference.

In connection with the program to eradicate syphilis and venereal disease among Negroes in Mississippi and in recognition of the necessity for the use of a certain degree of force and compulsion in the accomplishment of such a program, we here again raise the question of the much neglected Negro morale, already sorely effected because Negroes have not been given any vital and important parts in the various defense programs in the state, and the possibility of the Negro morale being further lowered by not using any Negro "social investigators" in connection with the program.

JUN 2 - 1942

Armed with the power and authority to exercise only a limited degree of force and compulsion, there is always the temptation and opportunity to exceed that power by those so armed, and thus from the activities of the "social investigators" there appear the prospects of rash of incidents not only affecting the morale of the Negro, but in no small way, the success of the whole program.

From the first glance one fails to find an essential qualification necessary to the job of the "social investigator" not found in many Negroes throughout the state.

That the Negro itizens are aware of the menace of syphilis and venereal disease, that they understand the magnitude of the effort, that must be put to achieve the above announced goal, that they realize their responsibilities in helping to attain such a goal is attested by the fact that the conference was well attended by Negro leaders from every section of the state, and that the plan and program, in its beginning has been praised and endorsed by every Negro leader in the state, in addition to a pledge of full cooperation and support by the Negro State Medical Association, upon the shoulders of whose members will rest a large part of the work necessary for the success of the program.

In proposing the appointment of Negro social investigators, along with others so appointed, we believe that such a step would offset the prospects of, a "rash of incidents"; relieve the possibility of oppression and suppression, and raise the spirit and morale of the Negro citizens generally and with respects to the program, already affected as noted in the private remarks and conversations among the leaders of Mississippi attending the first conference at Jackson College.

From The Jackson (Miss.) Advocate

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

250,000 Negroes With Syphilis

Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, who recently declared on the floor of the American senate there were in his state 250,000 syphilletic Negries, overlooked entirely the fact that there is a possibility of there also hanging around in Itawamba county and on down through the delta country 250,000 white folk, victims of the same low standards of living that make such shameful conditions possible.

Disease follows the lines of least resistance. We drove through Mississippi last week across to Alabama. We saw thousands of whites along with thousands of blacks, obvious victims of malnutrition, illiteracy, poor housing and disease. The truth is, that the most God-forsaken white people we have ever seen in America are walking up and down the highways of Mississippi.

The low economic status of these poor whites is easily observable from the highways. They have few cars and one can hardly get down the roads on a sunshiny day for the poor whites who throng it walking from one little town to another.

Two hundred and fifty thousand syphiletic Negroes are daily bound to be trailing germs of this dreaded malady around and we are of the opinion that poor whites are just as susceptible as black to these subtle, lurking menaces to health and life. The United States department of census gives some very revealing figures regarding syphilis which Senator Bilbo should be able to read with great profit.

The history of syphilis tells a story of its own. It is a disease that originated among white people. The first scourge of this disease swept Europe during the 15th century, shortly following Columbus' return from the new world. Some historians have been inclined to assume that Columbus brought the dread disease from the new world. This, however, has not been authenticated. The fact still stands that Europe, inhabited by white people, was the first land upon which this terrible scourge was visited.

On the other hand, syphilis is a disease unknown in Africa. There is something about the climate or the organic structure of the blacks that completely eliminates it as a disease. The best way for white people suffering with syphilis to effect a permanent cure is to migrate to Africa.

In America noted physicians have noted that syphilis is not as deadly and as vicious on the physical structure of the full black Negro as the mulatto, and that it attacks with more virulence pure whites than it does mulattoes.

What we have in mind is that Senator Bilbo should realize that syphilis is more of a menace to whites than it is to blacks; that it is a white man's disease, and that if there are 250,000 Negroes suffering from this dangerous specific blood poisoning, the likelihood is that there are perhaps a half million whites in the same condition down Mississippi way.

Such a horrible situation demands statesmanship rather than bombast. It is one that should claim the earnest attention of our scientists and the highest authorities in the medical profession. One thing is certain: disease germs do not recognize Jim Crow and segregation. The moral is that the health of no Mississippian is safe until all disease germs are driven from her borders.

22-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Mayor Attacks Bars On Negro Doctors

MAR 1 2 1942

Pledges No Jim Crow in City Hospitals; Powell Cites Harlem Health Needs

MAR 1 2 1942

Proper qualification and nothing else will guide future appointment of doctors and nurses to New York City's hospitals, and race, creed, color or nationality will have nothing to do with it, Mayor LaGuardia said yesterday.

The Mayor made that promise following charges by Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, at the laying of the cornerstone of the out-patient building, Harlem Hospital, yesterday afternoon, that "the Negro physician is denied opportunities for advanced training and he is barred from institutions which offer specialized training."

"As long as I am Mayor I am going to provide the best medical talent I can find," LaGuardia declared. "There will be no discrimination in the city's hospitals and any Negro doctor who can qualify can be appointed to any hospital in the City of New York."

MAR 1 2 1942

He added that there used to be a surplus of doctors and nurses in city hositals but that the war had reversed it. There is now a shortage, the Mayor said. He urged young Negro women in the audience to take up nursing as a career, implying that they need no longer be obsessed by the fear they once had of being unable to get into any city hospital except Harlem.

POWELL CITES NEEDS

Councilman Powell in his speech made the following points:

"This hospital and the surrounding voluntary institutions are not adequately meeting the health needs of Harlem.

MAR 1 2 1942

"The attitude of some of the men in positions of responsibility in these institutions is distinctly anti-Negro and undemocratic.

"The Negro physician is denied opportunities for advanced training and he is barred from institutions which offer specialized training."

MAR 1 2 1942

Exercises were held on 137th St., near Fifth Ave., in front of the six-story steel framework of the new dispensary and out-patient clinic adjoining Harlem Hospital. Other speakers were Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, Commissioner of the Department of Hospitals, and Major Irving V. A. Huie, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works.

To the present facilities of the hospital for providing dispensary and out-patient clinical services at the rate approximately of 290,000 a year, the new building will add a capacity for more than 500,000. Completion of the structure is set for late fall, this year.

Dr. George Cannon Files 50 Page Report On Harlem's Health Needs

MAR 2 8 1942

At the Executive Board meeting of the City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem, held on March 12 at 18 East 48th street, a subcommittee on Health and Hospitals, under the chairmanship of Dr. George D. Cannon, submitted a report of 50 pages setting forth the health needs of Harlem.

This report stated that the three greatest killers in Harlem are (1) tuberculosis, (2) cancer, and (3) accidents. To cope with this situation the committee recommended:

An increase in the budget alottment to this area for educational purposes by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

An additional tuberculosis hospital of 500 beds for upper Manhattan.

Establishment of a rehabilitation program for those convalescing from tuberculosis, with practical trades, such as needle-work of all kinds, cabinet making, stenography typing, Business English, arts and crafts, etc.

And also the admittance of Negro physicians to the staffs of all New York City tuberculosis hospitals.

MAR 2 8 1942

For cancer, the recommendations called for an increase in educational budget and the establishment of a complete tumor service at Harlem Hospital, including 200 K. V. X-ray therapy machine, and access to radium.

To check the growing accident toll, the committee recommended the completion of the East River Drive through Harlem, so as to reroute through passenger traffic from the Harlem streets, and the re-routing of truck traffic from congested areas of Lenox and Seventh avenues.

Hospital Needs

The committee also recommended a voluntary private hospital of from 150 to 200 beds with ambulance and interne service for the Harlem area, and the expansion of hospital facilities for the indigent ill in the Harlem area.

That a thorough investigation of the Department of Hospitals and its associated services be undertaken at Harlem Hospital.

More adequately staffed clinic facilities, with a paid clinic staff, if necessary.

More adequate plans to meet possible disasters during the present emergency at Harlem Hospital.

And that Negro physicians be admitted to the staffs of all municipal hospitals, especially those devoted to the treatment of specialties.

It was also recommended that qualified Negro students be admitted to any school of nursing connected with city or state hospitals for both the basic nursing courses and specialized or post graduate training. And that the Department of Hospials extend the practice of employing qualified nurses in all city hospitals without regard to race, and that they be used more than "token" numbers.

MAR 28 1942

Convalescing Care

A recommedation was made that increased facilities for convalescent care of Negroes be provided, and that the City of New York open the doors of those private institutions to Negroes which it subsidizes with funds to which all citizens contribute by taxation.

With reference to ambulance service, the recommendations were that doctors should still be sent to real emergency calls; that a panel of physicians should be built up for sick calls; that physicians should be sent from this panel to answer all sick calls; and that an ambulance should then be sent if the doctor feels that hospitalization is needed.

SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

THE setting up of residences for Negro nurses in the Willard Parker Hospital is a victory for democracy. This, however, is but the first step of many strides that must be taken before our Department of Hospitals picture ceases to be discriminatory.

Today there is a shortage of over 500 nurses in the city hospitals. Yet, there are hundreds of Negro girls who are not in training because no hospital in the city will admit them, except Lincoln and Harlem. Men and women have gone through eight years of college and university and can intern only on the staff of Harlem. Negro doctors are confined almost 100 per cent to Harlem Hospital. There they are passed over repeatedly as younger, less experienced, and ofttimes less sympathetic whites are given the best positions. They are not appointed to the staffs of the specialized hospitals.

For example, we have the highest tuberculosis death rate, yet out of 250 Negro doctors not one is serving today on the staff of any TB hospital.

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN? It means the poor, common, little people are the sufferers. Because of these conditions there are many cases of individuals who have been sent to their premature graves. THIS MUST CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

The new Commissioner, Dr. Bernecker, has a splendid opportunity to carve a great name for himself in the annals of hospital administration. To do this the following must take place:

Negro women must be admitted to all the nursing schools of New York City.

Negro nurses must be placed on all the staffs, and not only on the dangerous TB staffs.

The gestapo terroristic methods at Lincoln Hospital must be abolished.

Negro nursing administrators at Harlem must be promoted and given the correct salary, for they are doing the work now without recognition.

A first-class man, Negro or white, must be placed in charge of Harlem Hospital. His first duty must be to clean up the department of surgery.

Negro doctors must be placed on the staffs of all city hospitals. They must be given equal opportunity for advancement and for specialized training.

Internes who now get $18 per month should be paid at least a living wage of $1000 per year.

Private hospitals that refuse to accept Negro accident patients should have all city support withdrawn from them.

BUT ABOVE ALL—

THERE MUST BE A NEW ATTITUDE TOWARD THE NEGRO PATIENT.

This attitude must be one divorced of all racial prejudice, an attitude of sympathy, understanding and all-out cooperation.

Human lives are at stake. There is nothing in this world that equals the value of one human life. Whether or not a human being is raggedy, diseased or poverty-stricken, it doesn't matter. HE IS A HUMAN BEING AND GIVEN A CHANCE IS EQUAL TO ANYONE ELSE.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Heart Stitched, Youth Still Lives

Special to the World-Telegram.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 7.—The stitched heart of Kline Ceaser, 23-year-old Negro who was stabbed by a girl friend, still beat today as testimony of the marvels of modern surgery.

Ceaser, who lives in White Plains, was rushed to the White Plains Hospital last night with a puncture wound in the heart. Dr. Edwin G. Ramsdell, chief of staff, performed an emergency operation with the assistance of Dr. William Moore Kelly. Several stitches were taken.

The operation was the second of this kind to be performed by Dr. Ramsdell. Nine months ago he treated a patient who has since recovered, apparently without ill effects.

Awaiting prosecution on a charge of felonious assault in connection with Saturday's stabbing of Rose Myles, Negro, of White Plains.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

PM Blasts Medics' Theory on Syphilis Among Colored

NEW YORK—Albert Deutsch and Tom O'Connor, writers for the newspaper PM, have taken issue with the contention of a prominent white Selective Service medical officer that the rate of syphilis among colored soldiers exceeds that among whites because of a higher degree of immorality.

The argument, appearing in the February 10 edition of the paper, cites figures drawn from the examinations of the first million draft registrants. These figures show the syphilis rate to be 18.5 per thousand for whites and 241.2 per thousand for colored—thirteen times the former's rate.

"Too Pat an Answer"

The Selective Service medical officer's explanation of the disity is that "colored men lack the white sense of morality. They've always lived loose lives and they always will" was branded "too pat an answer" by the PM writers, who said syphilis is a public health, rather than a moral problem.

Higher colored death rates due to pulmonary tuberculosis (five times), other forms of tuberculosis (ten times) and childbirth (three times) were cited as proof that these ailments, like syphilis, thrive in environments of "poverty, overcrowding, ignorance and lack of health facilities."

"White Man's Disease"

"It happens that most of the colored race dwell in ghettoed slums; hence, the higher rate of social diseases of all kinds," they write. "Syphilis has been called 'the white man's disease.' It was unknown in Africa; the colored man got it only after being brought here as a slave."

In conclusion, the writers quote Surgeon General Thomas Parran on the subject:

"It is the smug citizen, satisfied with the status quo, who is to blame for the children—black or white—without moral standards, brought up in the slums, without decent education, wholesome play or useful work, without ambition because they are without hope."

22-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

End Discrimination In Hospital Facilities

Here are excerpts from the proposals of the City-Wide Committee's sub-committee on health and hospital conditions:

MAY 27 1942

TUBERCULOSIS

The Committee recommends an increase in the budget allotted to this area for educational purposes for tuberculosis, which comes under jurisdiction of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association; and additional tuberculosis hospital of five hundred beds for upper Manhattan in order to increase the beds available for hospitalization of the tubercular patients in this vicinity; admittance of Negro physicians to the staffs of New York City tuberculosis hospitals so that they may become proficient in the treatment of this disease.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS

The committee recommends that municipal hospital facilities for the indigent ill be expanded in the Harlem area before building is done in other sections of the city; that a thorough investigation of the Department of Hospitals and its associated services be undertaken at Harlem Hospital; and that the attitudes of responsible staff men at Harlem Hospital and voluntary hospitals in the vicinity receiving ambulance and ward support from New York City be investigated concerning attitudes as to racial bias, the welfare of Harlem's ill and injured, and the community's health needs.

MAY 27 1942

Particularly at Harlem Hospital, it is advocated that those not given to full racial cooperation and fair administration should be removed; that more adequately staffed clinic facilities be created with paid clinic staff; that immediate plans be made to meet possible disasters during the present war emergency at Harlem Hospital; and that Negro physicians be admitted to the staff of all municipal hospitals and those devoted to the treatment of specialties.

NURSING

The Committee recommends that qualified Negro students be admitted to any school of nursing connected with city or state hospitals for both the basic nursing courses, and specialized or post graduate training; that efforts be made to convince trustees and administrators of schools of nursing connected with voluntary hospitals of the advisability of accepting qualified Negro applicants as students; that the same effort be extended to the field of employment of graduate nurses in voluntary hospitals.

NUTRITION

MAY 27 1942

The Committee recommends that individuals and club groups be encouraged to cooperate with the New York City nutrition program; and that the Federal Government—state and city authorities cooperate in setting up and operating an agency for making food stamps available, handling investigations, and publicizing over-charging of foods in the community.

Precautions Against TB And Syphilis Discussed At TB And Health Association

New York Age N.Y.
DEC 26 1942

Pointing out that tuberculosis is the second highest cause of death among Negroes, Miss Ruth Fitzgerald, R. N. speaking at a meeting of the Sophisticated Twelve Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Bessie Hoffler, 111—24 157th street, Jamaica, called for an all-out defense against the disease.

Miss Fitzgerald, supervisor of the Special Districts Project of the Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association, presented a program on tuberculosis and syphilis at the club meeting. Following her talk, she showed sound motion pictures on the two subjects.

The tuberculosis mortality rate among Negroes in Queens is 133 per 100,000 population, Miss Fitzgerald told club members. Heart disease is first among Negro death causes, with a rate of 251 per 100,000; and cancer the third ranking killer with a rate of 111 deaths per 100,000. She discussed syphilis as a contributing factor in heart disease, emphasizing the need for control.

DEC 26 1942

Scientific methods for combating tuberculosis and syphilis were brought out in both the talk and the movies. Special emphasis was placed on regular physical examinations, including chest X-rays and blood tests.

DEC 26 1942

The group voted a contribution to the association's Christmas Seal sale, which is now in progress. Mrs. D. Alexander of Jamaica is president of the club, and Miss Vivian Sheppard, secretary.

22-1942

NORTH CAROLINA

Durham, N. C. Sun
June 23, 1942

Negroes Take Advantage Of State Clinics

Availing Selves Of Free Venereal Disease Treatment

Sun Capital Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel

RALEIGH, June 25.—Surveys indicate that there are from two and a half to three cases of venereal disease among North Carolina Negroes to one among white men and women. But that ratio is in a fair way to be changed. Records of the State Board of Health show that for every one white person being treated at the State's clinic, nine Negroes are taking advantage of the free scientific cure.

State health authorities believe that part of the great difference in the ratio of Negro to white patients is due to the fact that many of the latter are being treated by private physicians and their cases are not reported. But more important—and more dangerous to the infected white persons—is that while the Negros are taking advantage of the best scientific treatment available, many of the white people are resorting to quack cures and medicines. Thus they save themselves whatever shame goes with clinical treatment. But the Negroes get cured .

Already there are more than 25,000 cases of veneral disease under treatment at the State's 306 free clinics which are in reach of 90 per cent of the State's population. This number is expected to increase as added impetus is given to the campaign. One thing is that more attention will be given to the treatment of gonorrhea.

Although the doctors estimate that there are from three to five cases of gonorrhea in the State for every case of syphilis, less than 10 per cent of the cases treated so far have been for the former disease. The same condition applied all over the country but in making the last appropriation for the national fight against veneral disease, Congress stipulated that more attention be given the more common gonorrhea.

One reason for the difference in the attention given the two ailments was that syphilis usually has the most serious results. Another was that until the comparatively recent discovery of the "sulfa" drugs, there was no specific against gonorrhea. Now that these drugs have been improved and made less dangerous, the State clinics use sulfathiazole for almost every case. By purchasing the drug through the Division of Purchase and Contract in huge quantities, the State Board of Health pays only $8 for a thousand seven and half grain tablets. Thus the usual complete treatment of 40 tablets costs the taxpayer only 32 cents. It is probably the best investment the State and Federal Government have ever made.

Although proud of the progress the State clinics have made, the doctors are far from satisfied. Too many of their patients are men who have contracted the disease from prostitutes. To treat them and not the women who is spreading the disease is as futile as treating those suffering from typhoid fever while doing nothing about the water supply which is causing the epidemic. Consequently wherever possible the clinic learns the name of the contact from the patient. That has been especially successful at military posts. The doctors then attempt to examine the woman. They find her in only about three out of every 10 cases. But among those the examinations prove that the great majority are diseased and treatment is immediately begun.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
November 22, 1942

NEGRO PHYSICIAN HERE TO AID IN CONFERENCE

Dr. Walter J. Hughes, Negro physician with the North Carolina State Board of Health, is one of 30 men and women who have been invited to arrange for and later participate in a conference on rural problems in the South. The meeting will be held in Nashville, Tenn.

The conference is sponsored by four Nashville institutions, George Peabody College for Teachers, Vanderbilt and Fisk Universities and Scarritt College, in cooperation with the General Education Board.

Dr. Hughes, the first Negro ever to be employed as a full-time worker among members of his race by any state Board of Health, will attend a preliminary conference November 29 as one of the members of a sub-committee to work out a program. He will devote himself especially to that section of the program dealing with health and recreation. The conference proper will be in session January 27-29. Since his association with the North Carolina State Board of Health, that institution has received annual certificates of merit for its outstanding work for members of the Negro race.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
August 11, 1942

Exchange Club Will Sponsor Program For Benefit Of Children

'Wings Over Jordan' Singers Coming Here On September 2

In the interest of their aid-to-crippled-children project, members of the Durham Exchange Club will sponsor the CBS-WDNC "Wings Over Jordan" program in two personal appearance performances here Wednesday, Sept. 2, it was announced last night following the weekly dinner meeting of the club in the Washington Duke Hotel.

The "Wings Over Jordan" program consists of a choral ensemble of 42 Negro voices and is heard weekly through the combined facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System and local radio station WDNC at 10:30 A. M. on Sundays. While in Durham members of the chorus will be the guests of the North Carolina College for Negroes. A number of committees were appointed by the Exchangites last night to complete arrangements for the appearances which will be staged in the Carolina Theatre in both matinee and night performances.

Further plans for the Crippled Children Party, to be given the children on Aug. 24 also were discussed at last night's meeting.

T. S. Warren was admitted as a new member to the club last night.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dental Society Confers Honor On Dr. Daves

Had Long Been Active In State Health Activity

DEC 26 194

NEW BERN, N. C., Dr. W. O. Claytor, president of the National Dental Association, announced recently the appointment of Dr. Ira A. Daves of the dental division, North Carolina state board of health to the chairmanship of the national health committee, National Dental Association.

Dr. Daves, who has worked unceasingly in an effort to further the dental health work among Negroes in the Tarheel State is a graduate of Knoxville College and Meharry Medical College. He holds an M.A. degree from Atlanta University.

The new chairman collaborated with officials and others at the recent national convention in Nashville, Tenn. and is at the present time making a survey with a view to obtaining closer cooperation among active members of the organization.

Dr. Daves will render service in behalf of his fellow members of the dental profession in Delaware, West Virginia, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Ohio.

In each of the regional zones there is a committee head, through which he will work to carry out the health aims of the National Dental Association.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
December 2, 1942

Doctor Comes Here To Hold Oral Clinic

Gibson to Examine School and Pre-School Children;

Dental Care on Request

Dr. J. Clyde Gibson of the Division of Oral Hygeine of the State Board of Health has arrived in the city to conduct a mouth health program among the children in the white city and county schools.

This program, a regular part of the service rendered by the Pasquotank County Health Department, includes the examination of the mouths of all school children through the age of 12 years, and any pre-school children who are brought to the schools during school hours by their parents. Dental care is often given, on request, to those children whose parents cannot afford the service of a practicnig dentist. Recommendations are made regarding the mouths of all children.

Dr. Robert M. Bell conducted the portion of this program among the Negro children in September and early October of this year, working two weeks in the country Negro schools, and two weeks in the city Negro schools. Dr. Gibson will work five weeks in the city white schools, and then will work six weeks in the country white schools, or longer if his services are available from the State.

The county schools have had this service regularly for ten or more years, whereas the city schools have had it only once within recent years.

The city and county may be regarded fortunate to be able to have this much mouth health service this year, as the Division of Oral Hygeine has lost many of it's dentists to the military services, and has had to curtail it's service to many counties. Dr. Gibson is awaiting a call to the Navy, but it is hope that he may be able to complete the full program in this county.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

National Figure Awards McAlester Health Prizes

JUN 13 1942

McAlester was honored by a visit from Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, national director, National Negro Health Week. Dr. Brown closed the 1932 observance in McAlester with a presentation ceremony in relation to prizes for community betterment. Awards were made for achievement in yard beautification and in school health poster contest. Yard awards went to: first, Mrs. Rissie Boster; second, Mrs. Washington; third, Mrs. Ella Porter, E. Washington street.

Poster prize winners were: first, Juanita Eaton; second, Joan Harlon; third, Betty Lou Scott. Presentation was between sets of the senior high school class play May 15.

Those who entered the yard contest were: Mr. Hurdy Phillips, Mrs. Faro Webb, Rev. W. K. Mason, Miss Jessie Stephens, Mrs. Lilla Lee, Mrs. Leona Turner, Mrs. Anna Bean, Mrs. A. Kilpin, Mrs. Minnie Smith, Mrs. Pearl Lawson, Mrs. Elizabeth Birch, Mrs. Thelma Grant, Mrs. Bessie Brown, Mrs. L. T. Morgan, Mrs. Birdie Selters, Mrs. Ever Johnson, Mrs. Rizzie Brown, Mrs. Oscar Bethan, Mrs. Ethel Batson, Mrs. W. M. Curtis, Mrs. Ella Porter, Mrs. M. House, Miss E. Byrd, Miss Gretchen Harlan, Mrs. J. M. M. Kinney, Mrs. L. Crawford, Mrs. Maude Johnson Mrs. Mary Collins and Mesdames Washington, Millner, Gibson and Lane.

JUN 13 1942

All of the grade pupils of L'Ouverture school and some of the Park school pupils entered the poster contest.

Columbia S C State
January 11, 1942

Negro Polio Ball Set for February 2

Leading Negro citizens of Columbia have become cognizant of the relative need for concentrated and co-operative efforts on the part of Negro members of the community to help in both stamping out infantile paralysis, and in helping to rehabilitate persons affected by the disease.

In co-operation with the national foundation for infantile paralysis, efforts are already under way to launch an anti-infantile paralysis drive, beginning Monday and culminating in an anti-infantile ball at Columbia Township auditorium on the evening of February 2.

At an organization meeting on Friday night, at Allen-Benedict court, the following persons were elected to act as a steering committee to direct activities in the drive: General chairman, M. A. Entzminger; general secretary, Lillian Jeter; treasurer, John F. Potts; publicity committee, John D. Reynolds, Grace L. Ruff, C. W. Madden, C. A. Johnson, William Burotn, Harry Goodwin, Della Mae Entzminger, J. J. Lawson, Arthur Williams, Arthur Pompey, Rupert A. Brown, Annie Mae Dickson, Elise Jenkins, Verdelle C. Reynolds, Marion Thompson Sylvia Poole, Eliza Mickle, Catherine Pelot and W. C. J. Johnson. This committee will hold its second meeting Monday evening at Allen-Benedict court.

Definite forward strides are being made by Negroes nationally in this fight against infantile paralysis. A very modern, up-to-date infantile paralysis center, located at Tuskegee institue, Alabama, and dedicated January 15, 1941, provides special facilities for the care of Negro sufferers from the after effects of the disease.

Admission to the center is made by filing of application forms, obtainable through the office of the director of the center.

The committee is appealing to all Negro citizens to do their share in this fight against infantile paralysis.

Columbia, S C Record
January 20, 1942

Disease Drive In Final Week

Officials Express Thanks For Cooperation In Richland

The final week of the Richland county infantile paralysis campaign opened today as local officials looked forward to the public for an excellent response in the last five days.

Richland's drive will be climaxed Friday night with a ball at the Township auditorium honoring the president's 60th birthday.

Two other activities will follow the ball, however. The Negro group will have a ball at the auditorium next Monday night and the Pacific mills TUWA union will give a program at the Community building on Whaley street Saturday night in the interest of the drive.

J. Quitman Marshall, Richland county chairman, said that the response had been excellent so far and urged Columbians to buy tickets to the ball as soon as possible.

Tickets for the ball are on sale at the campaign headquarters in the lobby of the Home Federal Savings and Loan association at Main and Washington streets, the Black Cat and McGregor's Drug store. Whitey Rawl is chairman of the ticket committee.

Jaycees In Charge

Arrangements for the ball are being made by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Other activities in connection with the drive are:

1. The "Mile o'Dimes" stand in front of Walgreen's on the 1500 block of Main street.
2. The small "wishing wells" on display in business places.
3. The large "wishing wells" in the lobby of the Palmetto and Carolina theaters.
4. Birthday cards and "wishing wells" in the schools.
5. Blank checks for the infantile paralysis drive.

The Negro committee that is working in cooperation with Mr. Marshall is to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Alen-Benedict court. Final plans for the drive among Negroes will be made at this time.

Fifty per cent of the funds raised here will remain in Richland county to aid persons afflicted with the disease while 50 per cent will be sent to the national foundation for research work.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
February 18, 1942

Spartanburg County Negro Schools Win American Flags

Officials of a number of negro schools in the county have been requested to call at the office of the Spartanburg County Tuberculosis association for United States flags won by them in the Christmas Seal contest for an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year's seal sales.

The schools are: Cowpens, Clifton, Corner, Florence Chapel, Foster's Chapel, New Bethel, Pine Hill, Stevens Grove, Cross Anchor, Dean Street, Highland, Pauline, Enoree Grove, Gramling, Holden Chapel, Lewis Chapel, Mt. Pleasant, Reidville, Mayo, Shady Grove, Moore, Walnut Grove, New Hope, Brooklyn, Mt. Pisgah, Riverside, Sims Chapel, Smith Chapel, Switzer and Asa Thompson.

Greenwood, S C. Index-Journa
March 31, 1942

TB OFFICIALS RE-ELECTED

Eleven Directors To Serve With Association; Colored Nurse To Be Secured

Re-election of officers and election of 11 new directors for the Greenwood County Tuberculosis Association took place last night at its meeting in the City Hall. The president, Robert Aldrich, heard reports from the other officers.

The officers of the association besides Mr. Aldrich, are Dr. H. C. Long, first vice-president; Miss Martha Pressly, second vice-president; Mrs. Ruth Birthright, executive secretary; Cooper Sanders, treasurer; and Dr. H. B. Morgan, county clinician.

Directors elected for a three year term were B. C. Hodges of Ware Shoals, Mrs. Mary C. Calloway, the Rev. T. Porter Ball, the Rev. Fritz C. Beach, Adjutant Vernon Walker of the Salvation Army, Joe Chalmers, Mrs. Wade Harrison, Sr., Miss Margaret Bailey, Mrs. George Sessions and Mrs. M. O. Black.

Kermit High was elected to fill a term of one year as director.

At the meeting, the representatives from the Colored Auxiliary of the Association were Georgia Parker, Nurse Going, Mary Johnson, Daisy Holman, and Professor Armwood.

The request of Professor Armwood that a colored visiting nurse for the county be secured met with approval of the officials. He explained that the economic and health conditions of the negroes necessitated that the county have such a nurse.

Mrs. Birthright presented the plans formulated for the coming year.

The annual report of the Greenwood County Tuberculosis Association for 1941-42 will be published tomorrow.

Greenwood, S C. Index-Journa
April 11, 1942

FREE CLINIC FOR DOMESTIC HELP

Health Agencies Offer Testing And Certificate Renewal April 24

The County Health Department, in cooperation with the County Tuberculosis Association, has set aside Friday, April 24th, as a free clinic for domestic servants, announces Mrs. Ruth H. Birthright, executive secretary. The health department will be open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. for blood testing and tuberculin testing the domestic help of the county.

Health certificates that were issued a year ago will be renewed on that day.

"We ask the cooperation of the home-makers of the county," Mrs. Birthright says, "not only in this attempt to control tuberculosis and venereal diseases but also to protect the health and well-being of their families.

"This is Colored Health Week throughout the state; therefore the Public Health Department and all its affiliated agencies are making special efforts to promote health education and treatment among colored people of our community."

All club presidents will be contacted in an effort to stimulate interest in this program for the protection of health and home.

Spartanburg, S C., Herald
May 11, 1942

30 CLINICS SET IN COUNTY AREA

Dr. Garvin Lists Schedule of Clinics, Other Work Planned for Week

Thirty clinics and special programs have been announced for this week by Dr. O. D. Garvin, director of the Spartanburg county health department.

The events and the time and place they will be held were listed as follows:

Today—Typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox immunization clinic, Arkwright school, 10 a. m.; typhoid immunization clinic, John Dodd school, 1 p. m.

Tuesday—Venereal disease clinic, county health department, 9 a. m.; typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox immunization clinic, Poplar Springs school; diphtheria immunization clinic, Silver Hill church, 9:30 a. m.; pre-natal clinic, Landrum grammar school; general nursing conference, Enoree school; toxoid clinic, Pauline negro school, 2 p. m.; venereal disease clinic for selectees, county health department, 6:30 p. m.

Wednesday — Maternal health clinic, county health department; well child conference, county health department, 9 a. m.; typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox immunization clinic, Green Pond school, 9:30 a. m.; typhoid immunization clinic, Inman school, 10:30 a. m.; general nursing conference, Jackson mills health center; typhoid immunization clinic, Woodruff negro school, 2 p. m.; venereal disease clinic, county health department, 7 p. m.

Thursday—Pre-natal clinic, county health department, 9 a. m.; typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox immunization clinic, Fairmont school; diphtheria immunization clinic, Fosters chapel negro school, Roebuck, 9:30 a. m.; toxoid, smallpox clinic, Clifton school, 10 a. m.; pre-natal nursing conference, county health department, 1 p. m.; venereal disease clinic, Woodruff city hall, 2 p. m.

Friday — Food handlers' clinic, knitting mill, 3 p. m. Saturday — Typhoid, diphtheria county health department, 9 a. m.; typhoid immunization clinic, Roebuck school, 9:30 a. m.; typhoid immunization clinic, Lone Oak school, 10 a. m.; venereal disease clinic, Y. A. clinic, county health department, 9 a. m. county health department and typhoid and diphtheria immunization clinic, Camp Croft courts, 2 p. m.; typhoid immunization clinic, Powell

Abbeville, S. C. Press and Banner
April 16, 1942

SYPHILIS RAGES IN COUNTY AS LAW OFFICERS STUDY PROBLEM

Fifty Per Cent of Colored Race and Five Per Cent of White Race Infected According to Report of Health Department. Law Officers to Assist Department of Health.

The story of certain persons becoming infected with syphillis to evade military service was but one angle of the problem presented to the law enforcement officers of Abbeville County at a meeting held here yesterday morning. The report was presented by Dr. M. J. Boggs, County Health Director, that fifty per cent of the negroes and five per cent of the white people called for military service had the disease.

The meeting was called by Senator J. Moore Mars to make a study of the problem and to plan for the proper treatment of those infected with the disease. Dr. Boggs stated that one out of every two negroes and one out of every twenty white persons were suffering with the disease and many of these failed to take the proper treatment. Many, he said, would take treatment for several weeks and would miss several treatments. This necessitates the continuance of the treatment for two years. He pointed out that of 180 negroes called for service in the army 95 were rejected. This would mean, he said, unless proper steps were taken to cure these men, that all healthy negroes would be sent to the army and the diseased would remain at home.

The City of Abbeville inaugurated a health certificate for domestic servants about 18 months ago and Dr. Boggs said that hundreds of domestic servants had been exmained and many were now taking treatment. No domestic servant should be employed unless a health certificate is presented. Many ladies of the city, said Mayor West, telephone City authorities and investigate servants before employment. If all people employing domestic servants would make a check to ascertain if the servant has such certificate and refuse to hire a servant without the certificate one phase of the problem could be solved.

Senator Mars in discussing the law concerning the treatment of the disease stated the health authorities with the assistance of the law enforcement officers could check the spread of the disease. Under the plan adopted the local health authorities will hold clinics throughout the county. Those persons suffering with syphillis will be directed to attend the clinic nearest their home. In the event this person fails to attend at the appointed time the officers will force attendance and may bring the guilty person before a Magistrate for trial.

Leading citizens in the county have awakened to the realization that this enemy within is handicapping the struggle of the country and are planning to do something about it. The sugestion was made that speakers acquaint the members of the colored race with the great problem. Dr. R. C. Grier President of Erskine College and a member of the County Defense Council expressed his willingness to preesnt the problem at any meeting of the colored people in the county. It is a matter of vital importance to the welfare of the nation and the Abbeville County Defense Council will undertake to secure speakers for any meeting to discuss the control of the disease and present the matter to the colored people of the county.

The campaign has been in operation in the City of Abbeville for several months. Law enforcement officers in the City have cooperated with the Health Department in seeing that all diseased persons attend the clincis as directed by the health authorities. The campaign will now be directed to every section of Abbeville county.

Barnwell, S. C., People
June 4, 1942

TO SHOW PUBLIC HEALTH FILMS IN THIS COUNTY

Five showings of public health films at five different parts of the county will be held during next week, according to an announcement made this week by Dr. L. T. Claytor, county health officer. These films are shown under the sponsorship of the State health department and the Barnwell County Health Department.

The public has been invited to attend any or all of these showings with no admission being charged. The films will deal with tuberculosis, care of babies and several other subjects that are covered in public health work. Each film was carefully worked out before being made and is presented in such a manner that those attending can get the maximum benefit from the phase of the work that is covered.

Dr. Claytor states that this is a part of the educational program carried out by the State and county health units and that it has proved unusually effective wherever it has been used. The belief of the health authorities is that by showing the public how disease can be located and fought will prove to be one of the best ways of eradicating many diseases that are communicable and which are now taking a heavy toll.

The complete schedule for the week is as follows: Monday, Blackville colored school, for negroes; Tuesday, Hilda white school, for whites; Wednesday, Elko colored school, for negroes; Thursday, Barnwell colored school, for negroes, and Friday, New Home colored school, for negroes. All showings will be at nine o'clock in the evening.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
June 1, 1942

Nutrition Progress Among Negroes Of The State

Orangeburg, June 1 (Special) — Nutrition work among the negroes of the state has shown encouraging progress during the past 12 months, according to reports from Marian Paul, state supervisor of negro home demonstration work with headquarters at State College here.

Realizing that in the present world crisis all people should be more than ever a alert, energetic, strong, and healthy, Supervisor Paul and her co-workers launched an intensive program in the summer of 1941 to help create correct nutritional habits among the negro people.

The first step in this program was a conference for negro ministers at State College Orangeburg, June 3-5, 1941. H. E. Daniels, district negro farm agent and Supervisor Paul with the aid of special workers made this a training school of information on production, preparation, conservation and use of food.

Then a statewide nutrition conference for negroes was held in December 1941, attended by six hundred leaders and presided over by Directro D. W. Watkins of the Extension Service, chairman of the State Nutrition committee.

The important message of proper nutrition and good health as a front line of defense has been carried to the people this spring in 19 countywide nutrition schools, with the help of extension specialists from Clemson and Winthrop Colleges. The main objective of these county schools was to encourage rural negro families to grow their own needs —to plant gardens, raise poultry and hogs, keep family milk cows, grow wheat, corn peanuts cane for syrup, soybeans and other food and feed crops.

The effect of this better nutrition program to date says Supervisor Paul, has been gratifying and encouraging to continued efforts.

Columbia, S. C. State
November 13, 1942

Allen, Benedict Students Conduct TB X-Ray Survey

Allen university and Benedict college this week join the ranks of colleges in the United States which are availing themselves of modern methods of mass survey to protect their students against tuberculosis.

Beginning today and continuing through Monday morning, students of these two Columbia colleges are participating in a mass X-ray survey being carried on at the students' expense under the direction of Dr. R. W. Nance and Dr. O. J. Champion, school physicians.

Use of the surveys at the colleges are arranged by Doctor Nance and Doctor Champion in consideration of the fact that college students are in an age group in which the incidence of tuberculosis is high, and that they they should therefore be given the protection of a definite assurance they are free from infection, or of the successful treatment that is possible when the disease is discovered in its early stages.

Dr. S. R. Higgins, president of Allen, and Dr. J. J. Starks, president of Benedict, have approved and supported the program, and the Richland Anti-Tuberculosis association auxiliary is assisting in carrying it out.

Opportunity to participate in the mass X-ray has been extended to Negro school teachers in Columbia, according to Doctor Nance.

Columbia, S. C. [illegible]
June 19, 1942

Negro Health Club Organizes Clinic

The Well Baby Clinic opened Wednesday evening for one hour with Dr. W. D. Chapelle presiding and Edna Murles assisting.

Twenty-eight children between the ages of six weeks and five years were registered and 13 were received care such as provided for by the clinic.

This clinic is being sponsored by the Carver Health club which was organized in February by a small group of patrons.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
June 17, 1942

Negroes Informed Of X-Ray Clinic

The Sumter County Tuberculosis Association has been concentrating this week on reaching Sumter's negro population and presenting to them the opportunity of taking advantage of the low price chest X ray clinic, which is being sponsored by the association June 30th through July 3rd.

Helen Ushur, teacher at Savage Glover school has been cooperating with the association by seeing that announcements of the clinic are made at the first aid classes and at the churches.

Mrs. Durante, who is in charge of the clinic and its purpose be made tomorrow afternoon at the meeting of her class of colored women. Reverend Booker, dean of Morris college will also give time for a speaker on the opening chapel exercises of the summer school session.

Barnwell, S. C., People
June 18, 1942

PUBLIC HEALTH FILMS SHOWN OVER COUNTY

Five showings of public health films were had in Barnwell County last week, the films being shown under the auspices of the Barnwell County Health Department and the State Health Department. Dr. L. T. Claytor, county health officer, stated this week that large crowds were had at each of the showings.

No charges were made for the showings as the films were being used in an effort to create more interest in public health work and to help educate the people on the various subjects covered. Tuberculosis, the care of babies and other subjects covered in public health work were shown in the films and the reception by those attending the various shows was unusually good.

Unquestionably, the education of the people relative to public health work will do much to make this program a success in this county. The films brought out many interesting facts about the diseases or phases of health work which they covered and should prove of inestimable benefit to those who viewed them.

Showings were held at the following places: Monday, Blackville colored school, for negroes; Tuesday, Hilda white school for whites; Wednesday, Elko colored school, for negroes; Thursday, Barnwell colored school, for negroes, and Friday, New Home colored school, for negroes.

In the near future, it is hoped that additional films can be brought to the county to show as were those last week. Dr. Claytor and other public health officials and workers in the county are anxious to carry on the educational program as much as possible and believe that the showing of films of this nature will be highly beneficial.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
February 1, 1942

Anti-Paralysis Drive Here May Net $5000

An increase of at least $1000 over last year's Fight Infantile Paralysis campaign, when $4000 was raised, was anticipated last night by General Chairman M. C. Maxwell.

Chairman Maxwell said all funds had not been received from various agencies which aided in the campaign.

"What is more important than the amount of money," Maxwell said, "is the response the people have made to the campaign. Every man, woman and child who has given a nickel, dime or quarter is a stockholder in this great humanitarian fund, and this year we have several thousand more stockholders than ever before.

Spirit Commended

"Many persons have given a small amount with the statement 'I wish I could give more,'" Maxwell said. "That kind of spirit reflects great credit on the people who gave."

Maxwell said there were 22 different agencies through which donations were accepted, and he praised the workers who helped with the campaign. The chairman also thanked the newspapers and radio stations for cooperation with the publicity given the campaign.

The first 14 schools bringing in donations counted more than $300 which is more than half the amount subscribed at all 64 public schools last year, Maxwell said, adding that county schools, under the chairmanship of Glenn Johnson, reported a substantial increase.

Checks Raise $700

The president's check, an innovation in campaigns throughout the country, netted over $700 in Knox County, Maxwell said. A report on the President's Birthday Ball, attended Friday night by more than 2000 persons, had not been completed.

"The figures will be available the first of next week," Maxwell said. The President's Ball given by Knoxville Negroes netted more than $100 with about 300 persons attending.

Maxwell said a number of factors entered into the spirit of the campaign making it a success. He cited the President's popularity, increased as a result of the war; the fact it was Mr. Roosevelt's 60th anniversary, and the epidemic of infantile paralysis last year which brought the dread disease to the attention of many.

PICTURE COMMITTEE RAISES $707 FOR ANTI-POLIO FIGHT

The Knox County Motion Picture Committee of the March of Dimes, raised $707.99, Chairman Eugene W. Street said last night. Fifteen Knoxville theatres participated in the campaign which closed Jan. 30.

Chairman Street said the contributions will be sent to the National Infantile Paralysis fund through the National Motion Picture Committee which sponsored similar drives in principal cities of all states.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 1, 1942

COUNTRY DOCTORS FEWER

A challenge to the medical profession and to the government itself is posed by a legislative report from Jackson, Mississippi, that the number of medical doctors in that State has diminished alarmingly and health correspondingly menaced. "Mississippi today discovered that, nostalgic memories to the contrary, medical graduates nowadays do not wish or know how to become 'horse and buggy' doctors," the Associated Press dispatch says.

A committee of the State legislature named to investigate the dearth of doctors found that in eighteen years the number of physicians in Mississippi declined from 1,792 to 1,425. Whereas in 1886 there was one doctor to each 673 inhabitants, today there is but one physician for every 1,400 persons, more than double the number for the United States as a whole. Two-thirds of the practicing men are 50 years of age or older and only 300 are under 40. A factor in the undersupply of doctors is low income average; about half of the State's 2,200,000 residents are Negro.

In one county thirty-five by forty miles in area and with 30,000 inhabitants only five physicians are practicing and two of them practice also in adjoining counties. Four of the five are over 50 years of age and the other is in his forties.

"After the death of these men, their places will not be filled by any young men," the report said.

Mississippi's plight, a situation not confined to that rural State alone, is caused by the fact that there is nothing to reimburse young men for the long training and expense of a medical education. Not only are fees scanty but the modern equipment which doctors have learned to use is not available. "These men," said the report, "after spending between $7,000 and $10,000 on a medical education, and having been trained in the use of modern diagnostic and therapeutic equipment, are unwilling to locate in areas where the use of these facilities is denied to them."

A majority of the committee suggested development of community owned and operated hospitals to supply doctors with the equipment which would encourage young practitioners to settle in the State. The minority asserted that "if the medical profession fails to make at least some advances toward solution of the problem it seems almost certain that the government will, of necessity, have to attack it."

The undersupply of physicians in certain areas will be aggravated by war when more doctors will be drawn into service, but it is a problem of long standing. Regardless of a doctor's willingness to work for little personal gain, it is asking a great deal to force him to practice when the tools of his trade which has has been taught to use are denied to him.

Federal grants have been responsible for the creation of small hospitals in many rural areas. The hospitals are not always large, but they are reasonably well equipped and big enough to serve the predictable needs of their communities. In the period of reconstruction after the war, the multiplication of these hospitals may well be a point of community, if not of federal enterprise. It will speak well for a town or county when its citizens are as proud of their hospital and its facilities as they are of their library, consolidated high school or courthouse.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 13, 1942

CONCERNING SYPHILIS

The men and women in Chattanooga who are less interested in quibbling over statistics than in learning what is the health condition of this city will recall that in a statement last Friday, Mayor E. D. Bass asserted in part:

. . . I say to the citizens of this city, without fear of successful contradiction, that when anyone tells you or tells the world that this city has 18,000 cases of syphilis, it is not true. . . . For some years it has been the policy of alleged experts to exaggerate conditions in order to alarm the public. A professional agitator has been imported and brought to Chattanooga. . . .

The Tennessee State Department of Public Health is not a "professional agitator" which has been "imported" into Tennessee. In an official report on Wednesday, a report compiled in cooperation with the State Selective Service Administration, the Health Department asserts that among the registrants for military service examined in Tennessee, Chattanoogans produced the largest number infected with syphilis. Of the six largest counties, Hamilton led the list.

Of the white registrants in this city, 113 out of 2,045—5.5 per cent.—were found to have syphilis. Among Negro registrants, only Nashville had a larger percentage than Chattanooga, 31.2 per cent., as compared with this city's 30 per cent. The combined figures for both races show that of all those examined in Chattanooga, 13.8 per cent. were found to have syphilis. In Nashville, the infected element comprised 13.2 per cent. of the total.

What does that percentage mean in relation to the entire population? On the basis of a population of 130,000, it is indicated that of syphilis alone there are about 14,430 cases. But a significant feature of the Health Department's report is the finding that the percentage of infection increases with age. That is to say, although only one per cent. of the whites and 13.5 per cent. of the Negroes of age twenty-one were found to have syphilis, the percentage was 8.9 for whites and 34.2 for Negroes at the level of age thirty-five. With that in mind, it is reasonable to believe that Dr. Murray C. Brown's estimate of upwards of 17,000 cases of syphilis in this city is conservative.

In any case, the condition itself, and not the precise number of cases, provides a health problem which ought to be the concern of every public and private agency in the city, and of the people as a whole. Brigadier General Thomas A. Frazier, State Director of the Selective Service Administration, describes the Health Department's report as "alarming," alarming primarily "because this is a disease that can and should be stamped out."

The disease will not be stamped out in Chattanooga, in Nashville, in Johnson City, in Memphis, or in any other city if the public officials and the other citizens hold the view that the reports are grossly exaggerated and insist that everything possible is being done. In spite of all the progress that has been made in Chattanooga—and through the work of the venereal disease clinic directed by Dr. Murray C. Brown considerable progress has been made—this city is still not dealing with the problem adequately. The venereal disease clinic has been operated since April, 1940. Of the 3,099 white and Negro registrants examined for military service in Hamilton County through last October 25, 429 were found to be infected with syphilis. In those figures, provided by the State Health Department, is an implicit challenge to the people of Chattanooga and Hamilton County and their officials.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
March 8, 1942

School Group To Promote Nutrition

State Health Unit, Tennessee P-TA Cooperate In Work

NASHVILLE, March 7 (AP)—An organization to promote nutrition in state schools has been perfected by the State Health Department and the State Congress of Parents and Teachers, Dr. W. C. Williams, state health commissioner, disclosed today.

The organization was an outgrowth of a Health and Nutrition Conference held here last fall under sponsorship of Governor Cooper, Dr. Williams declared.

Supervisors have been appointed for each grand division of the state, namely: Mrs. A. B. Gordon of Memphis, president of the state P-TA, for West Tennessee; Dr. Robert White of Nashville, health education co-ordinator for the State Health and Education Departments, for Middle Tennessee, and Miss Katherine Ingram of Memphis, field secretary for the P-TA, for East Tennessee.

R. E. Clay, Negro employe of the Education Department, will supervise the work among Negro schools, Dr. Williams said.

Each of the supervisors will have the aid of one or more assistants, to come from the ranks of existing Education and Health Department personnel, in promoting the nutrition program, the commissioner asserted.

"Our major objective for this year is pushing the Home Food Supply program, school lunches and health education," Dr. Williams added.

"We have prepared nutrition guides for distribution to all school teachers which soon will be off the presses. These will supplement existing courses in stressing nutrition."

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Meharry Medical College Restores Hope To 39 Hopeless Cases of Cancer

MAY 1 - 1942

Meharry College, Nashville, Tenn.—Good results in treating 50 cases of human cancer with combined artificial fever of 104 to 106 degrees and with X-rays was announced to the American College of Physicians today.

The 50 were Negroes, supposedly hopeless. Thirty-nine have improved. In a few all signs of cancer have disappeared. Eleven of the patients had absolutely no benefits.

The experiment has been under way about two years at Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., and was reported by Dr. Edward L. Turner, dean of medicine; Heddy S. Shoulders, professor of radiology, and Lawrence D. Scott, assistant professor of radiology.

They said they believed the results are better than use of X-rays alone. X-rays are one of the standard methods of curing cancer, with success in a certain percentage of cases. Where X-rays fail the reason is held to be lack of sensitivity of the malignant growth to the rays.

Increases Sensitivity

The purpose in adding the fever was to increase the sensitivity of the cancers. For years there have been medical speculations that heat might somehow enable the rays to attack cancer more effectively.

The Nashville test is the first large experiment. The Meharry doctors pointed out that they gave the rays while the patients were still hot after leaving the fever machine. Their cases included 14 differen types and site of human cancer.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
May 19, 1942

SOCIAL DISEASE STUDY BEGUN BY NEGRO DOCTORS

Post-Graduate Course Gets Under Way at Walden Hospital

A three-day post-graduate institute for the study of veneral disease opened yesterday at the Walden Hospital under the auspices of the Tennessee State Health Department. Eighteen Negro doctors are enrolled in the course which will extend through Wednesday.

Faculty of the institute consists of Dr. G. F. McGiness, director of the venereal disease control division of the state health department, Dr. C. B. Tucker of the state health department, Dr. R. L. Patterson, Dr. Clarence Shaw, Dr. Harry Pariser, and Dr. S. J. Axelrod, acting director of the veneral disease control clinic at Erlanger Hospital.

Dr. Axelrod said the purpose of the course was to give post-graduate instruction in treatment of venereal disease and to further cooperation between private doctors and health agencies.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
June 30, 1942

10 Colleges To Conduct Health Camps

Teachers Of State To Get Training In Physical Education

NASHVILLE, June 29 (AP)—Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan announced today that 10 Tennessee colleges are cooperating with the State Departments of Health and Education in conducting a series of two-day health and physical education camps for teachers.

The commissioner said that elementary and high school teachers, superintendents, principals and supervisors had been asked to attend one of the camps where they will be taught "various physical education activities and will receive instructions in such health problems as health examinations, nutrition, control of communicable diseases and other related topics."

The camps are designed to provide in-service training for teachers to enable them to carry out the newly-adopted statewide health and physical education program.

Colleges where the camps will be held and dates are:

Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes, Nashville, July 2-3; Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, July 6-7; State Teachers College, Murfreesboro, July 8-9; Austin Peay Normal, Clarksville, July 10-11; University of Tennessee Junior College, Martin, July 13-14; Memphis State College, July 16-17; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, July 20-21; State Teachers College, Johnson City, July 23-24; Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City, July 27-28; George Peabody, Nashville, Aug. 13-14.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
June 18, 1942

Cooper Welcomes Red Cross School

Gov. Prentice Cooper this morning delivered a welcoming address to the 115 delegates attending the Negro Red Cross aquatic school being held through June 25 at A&I State College.

Referring to A&I College as "a lighthouse of good felt throughout Tennessee and other states," Governor Cooper commended the school's department of agriculture "which is cooperating with the State's slogan of raising three-fourths of the family food consumption." He also praised the Red Cross life saving, swimming, safety, accident prevention, and other aquatic measures being taught at the school currently.

Included in the enrollment of the school are the Smith-Hughes vocational agriculture teachers in Tennessee; the Smith-Hughes home economic teachers; the Christian Conference of Negro Women, Synod of Tennessee, Presbyterian Church, USA; and graduate students at A&I College.

President W. J. Hale of A&I College served as master of ceremonies for the occasion and introduced various leaders of the groups represented including Ellis Fysal, director of the American Red Cross Aquatic Schools.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
September 15, 1942

V-D Home Plan Rapped By Negroes

More than 1000 Negro citizens gathered in two meeting places yesterday to protest a plan which the Knoxville News-Sentinel announced Thursday it had learned was under foot to convert the Negro orphanage on Texas Avenue into a detention home for women infected by venereal diseases.

No official confirmation of this story from any responsible city or county official has been obtainable. On the contrary, while citizens interested are said to have discussed such plans, both city and county officials have denied that any official conversations have taken place.

W. D. S. Bradley, principal of Heiskell School, said approximately 600 persons attended a meeting at Rogers Memorial Baptist Church and about 500 others attended a meeting at Mount Calvary Baptist Church.

Those at both meetings, Bradley related, passed resolutions opposing the plan outlined in the News-Sentinel which would result in removal of the Negro children.

Bradley said both resolutions "opposed the removal of any Negro children from the home on Texas Avenue." He added "this home was dedicated for their use and left to them as their rightful share of the estate of John Tarleton. We oppose the use of the buildings or grounds for any other purpose."

22-1942
Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

TENNESSEE

Mayor And Council Decide To Accept Army's Suggestion

Drastic Ordinance Offered To Prevent Spread Of Venereal Disease Among Troops; May Embarrass Members Of Patriotic Groups

A city ordinance to protect all soldiers who visit Nashville from infection by venereal disease, and offered in the city council to comply with the requests from Army officers of this area, may be so drastic as to prove embarrassing to the female members of patriotic groups that show hospitality to Uncle Sam's men.

Nov. 20, 1942

The ordinance was given its first reading in the City Council at its session on Tuesday night of this week and it was stated that Mayor Cummings urged the passage of the ordinance promptly, calling for special sessions of the body on two nights next week in order to meet the legal requirement of three readings of the measure.

The drastic portion of the bill deals principally with females who engage in immoral practices with soldiers but also is aimed at "procurers" of such women and provides for fines as high as $50.00 for those found guilty of infractions of the law. There also is a provision for quarantining women found to be affected with venereal disease unless they make a promise to take the treatments and failing to do so are also subject to fines of $50.00.

The provision in the ordinance which has aroused much comment from both members of the city council and also the public is where it provides for the "examination" of all persons who frequent where soldiers congregate. It was this provision which prompted Council Lechleiter to contend that the bill should have very careful consideration and revision if necessary, before it is passed, in order to save from embarrassment young women connected with patriotic societies who have enlisted to show hospitality to visiting soldiers.

Patriotic organizations with white and colored branches here, and composed of a reputable class of young women, is quite active in providing entertainment at a number of centers for soldiers. It is believed that ample protection will be offered these organizations' members, and they will not be accosted by officers of the law when seen in the company of soldiers at various entertainments. These organizations, it is known, have the endorsement of Army officers, who are appreciative of the fine service they are rendering.

It is believed that organizations composed of reputable persons can be named as not subject to annoyance from officers of the law and it is hoped such action will be taken.

The ordinance was drawn by the city's legal department at the suggestion of Mayor Cummings, and has been given its first reading with the objectionable provisions in it. However, the Mayor was reported to have the text of the ordinance in his possession and was expected, himself, to go over the measure carefully and suggest the elimination of any part that might be unjust to any of the patriotic organizations.

Mayor Cummings was reported as being ready to have completed and corrected the draft of the drastic ordinance ready for a special meeting of the council on next Tuesday night. The reading of the ordinance at special council meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday nights is planned and it is expected it will be enacted and in full force by the end of next week.

22-1942

VIRGINIA

Manassas, Va., Journal
June 11, 1942

VIRGINIA T. B. ASSOCIATION WINS NATIONAL PRIZE

The National Tuberculosis Association has made and award of $250 to the Virginia Tuberculosis Association for the best plan submitted by a Southern State for the health education of Negro teachers.

Announcement that the Virginia organization had captured the award was made today by Miss Leslie Combs Foster, its executive director.

The project, or course, is designed to furnish fundamental information to teachers in training, teachers in service, social workers in training and in service and other interested persons relative to tuberculosis.

The course will be introduced as an elective subject in the summer schools to be conducted this year at the Virginia Union University in Richmond, the Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, and at Hampton Institute, for which college credits will be allowed.

Miss Foster explained that the course will begin with a brief treatment of anatomy and physiology of the respiratory system, to be followed by lectures, discussions, charts, and moving pictures pertaining to the history, predisposing and precipating causes, early symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and sociologic implications of tuberculosis.

The successful plan was developed by a committee appointed for the purpose by Dr. Frank S. Johns, president of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association. This committee is composed of Dr. E. G. Trigg, associate professor of hygiene, Virginia State College for Negroes; Charles Williams, of Hampton Institute, and Professor L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington High School, Newport News.

Dr. Fred M. Alexander, supervisor of secondary education and Negro education, and A. G. Richardson, assistant supervisor of Negro education, State Department of Education, and C. A. Crocker, field secretary of the Negro Organization Society, assisted the committee in an advisory capacity.

Bedford, Va., Bulletin
July 2, 1942

DESERVED TRIBUTE

Tribute was paid to members of the nursing profession in Bedford Thursday evening by a member of the Rotary club in making report on the club sponsored tonsil clinic conducted this year at the John Russell Hospital. It was the job of this particular member of the committee to provide the necessary nursing staff to look after the patients before, during and after treatment, the nurses to serve as volunteers without pay, of course, as they have always done in the past.

The member reported that each nurse called cheerfully volunteered to serve; in fact, all of them appeared to be glad of the opportunity, which came as no particular surprise, in view of their record since the clinic was established half a dozen years ago. It all was accepted as a matter of course. No other repsonse was expected. But later, this Rotarian said, he began to speculate on what he would have done if some one had called him and requested that he go some where and sit up all night with a small Negro child who was ill and fretful from an operation. There was no limit, he said, to the number and variety of the reasons and excuses he could have found to refuse the request, but with the nurses it was different. Not one of those called even hesitated. The call presented an opportunity to serve humanity. Duty said accept and that was all there was to it.

This Rotarian paid members of the nursing profession a deserved tribute, though most of us are so accustomed to seeing them sacrifice for others that we have become a little calloused in our outlook and fail to feel the full measure of appreciation we should. Girls and women enter the nursing profession as a means of earning a living, of course, but the urge goes deeper than that. There are other, and much easier, ways of securing a livelihood, and no nurse worthy of her calling thinks of her line of work from the gainful standpoint only. In most cases the urge to serve swung the decision in favor of nursing, and from the day the novice enters training until graduation, after years of hard and often extremely disagreeable work, the one thing most strongly stressed is the nurse's duty to the ill and afflicted. That obligation is carried through life, becomes a part of their very being, and when a call comes no question is asked as to the ability of the patient to pay. Every nurse in the country gives a large percentage of her time to caring for sick whom she knows will never be able to pay the bill. This is expected of them, is a part of their calling, but most of the rest of human kind are like the Rotarian referred to here—we would find no end of reasons why we could not respond to such a call. Yet, if we are really intent on building a better world, we must train ourselves, as have members of the nursing profession, to give of our time and talents to the needs of human kind.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

State Now Has Only Half Bed Per Patient

FEB 14 19

Deaths Caused By Tuberculosis Now Triples Whites

FEB 14 19

RICHMOND— Continued high mortality from tuberculosis among colored persons has caused the Virginia Tuberculosis Association to appal to the General Assembly of Virginia, now in session here, for an emergency appropriation of $75,000 a year to hospitalize actively infected members of the race.

In his budget, Dr. I. C. Riggin, state health commissioner, has asked the legislature to appropriate money for a new building at Piedmont Sanatorium, the state hospital for tuberculosis Negroes.

This institution now has 265 beds, and Dr. Riggin is advocating the new building to provide an additional 200 beds.

FEB 14 1942

ONE BED MINIMUM

Public health authorities throughout the United States insist that the very lowest standard for beds for tuberculosis patients is one bed for each annual death from the disease.

In Virginia in 1940 there were 828 such deaths among colored and 885 in 1941, indicating that this state requires between 800 and 900 beds at this time.

Latest available figures show that the state provides only 265 beds for colored patients and 164 are offered by municipal sanatoria, or a total of 429.

In other words, Virginia at present is providing only about a half bed for colored victims of the white plague, against an accepted standard requirement of one bed.

FEB 14 1942

WARTIME HOLD-UP

Realizing that the construction of the proposed building at Burkeville is likely to encounter considerable delay because of wartime restrictions on construction projects, the Virginia Tuberculosis Association has petitioned the General Assembly for an appropriation of $150,000 for the ensuing biennium to be used by the State Department of Health, in contracting with existing hospitals in the State, which have vacant beds, to take the colored tuberculosis patients awaiting treatment.

Appearing before the House Appropriations Committee, Thomas C. Boushall, representing the Virginia Tuberculosis Association, made it clear that such an arrangement would be an expedient only, to be discontinued if and when Piedmont Sanatorican provide the needed facilities.

FEB 14 1942

DEATH RATE HIGHEST

Mrs. George Sloane of Warrenton, president of the Fauquier County Tuberculosis Association, emphasized that the tuberculosis death rate among Virginia Negroes is more than three times that of white persons.

Dr. Riggin pointed out that his budget contained an item of $73,000 for operation of the proposed Piedmont building, and explained this could be used as part of $150,000 asked by the Tuberculosis Association for the emergency care of colored patients.

Narrows (Va.) News
February 26, 1942

Increase In Negro T. B. Deaths Noted

Death among Virginia Negroes from tuberculosis in 1941 was nearly four times that of white people, according to provisional figures compiled by the State Department of Health and released this week through the Virginia Tuberculosis association.

According to these figures, the death rate among Negroes in 1941 was 133.4 for each 100,000 population, as compared with 124.8 in 1940 for the same population. This increase in the death rate, due to tuberculosis, among white people and Negroes was anticipated because naturally the incidence of tuberculosis is greater in wartime than in periods of peace."

The State Health Department has announced that there is a very long list of tubercular Negroes waiting for admission to Piedmont Sanatorium, the state institution at Burkeville. Dr. E. C. Harper, director of the tuberculosis divsion of the department, said many of these patients wait so long that the disease becomes far advanced before they are admitted. Fifty per cent had advanced tuberculosis when finally admitted to Piedmont last year, he said.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Report Reveals Increase In Va. T-B Death Toll

MAR 5 - 1942

Rate Is Now Four Times That Of White People

MAR 5 - 1942

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)— According to provisional figures compiled by the state department of health and released here Tuesday through the Virginia Tuberculosis Association, the death rate among Negroes of Virginia from tuberculosis in 1941 was nearly four times that of whites.

MAR 5 - 1942

The report revealed that in 1941 the death rate among Negroes for each 100,000 population advanced shrply from 124.8 in 1940 to 133.4 as compared with the 1941 mortality rate among whites of 36.2.

The combined white and Negro death rate for the state in 1941 is set at 60 as compared with 58.1 for 1940. Although the increase was anticipated because of the incidence of tuberculosis normally is greater in wartime than in peacetime, the unusually high mortality rate among Negroes continues to alarm health authorities.

Richmond Va Times Dispatch
February 10, 1942

Virginia and TB

BETTER care for Virginia Negroes threatened with, or victims of, tuberculosis, is definitely needed, not only for the protection of the colored people of the State, but the whites, as well. The request from the Virginia Tuberculosis Association that $75,000 a year be appropriated by the General Assembly for hospitalization of "active" cases, seems reasonable.

Retiring GOVERNOR PRICE recommended that a new wing be erected at the Piedmont Sanatorium at Burkeville, to care for 200 additional Negro consumptives, but the pinch of wartime priorities makes such a structure virtually out of the question until peace returns. However, the tubercle bacillus does not wait on such considerations. Something must be done now to protect the people of the State from its ravages.

An excellent little booklet entitled *Twelve Million Americans* has just been published by the Conference on Education and Race Relations, Standard Building, Atlanta, from the pen of R. B. ELEAZER. This booklet, which contains much valuable and concise information concerning the Negro problem, points out that Negro mortality from tuberculosis is "two to five times as high as that of white people," and adds: "Disease germs do not respect the color line. Every day more than a million Negro cooks, laundresses and maids go into the homes of white people [throughout the South] to prepare their food, wash their clothes and care for their children."

The obvious answer is that as a matter of pure self-interest, even if one wishes to disregard all humanitarian considerations, the whites must act to stop the spread of the white plague. Here in Virginia, GOVERNOR PRICE recommended an appropriation of $200,000 for an additional wing at Burkeville, where existing facilities are wholly inadequate to care for Negro tuberculosis patients from all over Virginia, many of whom are unable to get in, and consequently are threatening their neighbors with infection. The Virginia Tuberculosis Association asks $50,000 less than this for the next biennium, for the purpose of hospitalizing active cases in existing institutions. It seems a modest request, considering the great need.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
March 6, 1942

War on An Ancient Enemy

THE sentencing of a 22-year-old Negro to the State farm for 12 months, upon his conviction on a warrant sworn out by DR. CLYDE R. ROSS, head of the venereal disease control clinic, is further evidence of the vigorous anti-syphilis program which the city is beginning. The Negro convicted in this case was found to have syphilis when he was called up for examination by his draft board, and his arrest followed his failure to take treatment.

The case offers a pattern for routine procedure in Richmond, and for a policy that should be followed everywhere. This city is fortunate in having an excellent venereal disease control law. It is one that was not always enforced in time of peace, because it is drastic. Such a disease as syphilis always required a drastic remedy—in law as well as in medicine—and the war offers the opportunity to strike a lasting blow at this unceasing public enemy.

The men who are called for physical examination here by draft boards, and are found to have syphilis, can be compelled to take treatment, and except in a relatively few advanced cases, they can be cured and made available for military service. In a comparatively short time after their treatment is begun, their disease is non-contagious. Treatment readily may be carried on in the Army, where the subject as well as his disease may be kept under close supervision. The man who refuses to take treatment for a disease like syphilis, in order to escape military service, is both a knave and a fool, for he has a malady that is almost certain to kill him, if it is untreated. Spontaneous cures of this ancient plague of mankind are few and far between. Moreover, the man with untreated syphilis is a public menace, offering the danger of infection wherever he goes, in public eating and drinking places.

There is a specific treatment for syphilis. Since we now have a means for discovering the disease in many thousands of young people, they should be compelled to take treatment, for their own and for the country's sake.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
March 8, 1942

Tuberculosis Raise Seen Due to War

Virginia may experience a marked increase in the number of tuberculosis cases as a result of the war, Miss Nora Spencer Hamner, executive secretary of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association, warned yesterday.

The mortality rate from the disease already has increased up to 30 per cent in some American cities, she said. New York City, for example, showed an increase of 231 cases in the first 11 months of 1941 over the corresponding period of 1940, although the United States had not yet entered the shooting war.

No large increase has been noted in Richmond yet, according to figures released by the City Health Bureau yesterday. In 1940, the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in Richmond, including Richmonders at Pine Camp, was 64.2 per 100,000 population. Last year the rate was 67.9 per 100,000. The average rate for the 5-year period preceding 1940 was 79.4.

Drop in Negro Rate

While the total rate did not vary much between 1940 and 1941, there was a considerable drop in the Negro rate and a rise in the white rate. For Negroes, the figure was 121.2 last year as compared with 137.3 the previous year, and for whites, 43 last year as compared to 34.2 in 1940.

Discussing the experience of the last war, Miss Hamner said that between 1914 and 1917, the death rate from tuberculosis increased 21 per cent in Italy, 41 per cent in Germany and 69 per cent in Austria.

"The United States during these years showed a different picture. In 1914 the death rate was 147 per 100,000 population. The deadly figure dropped in 1915 and again in 1916, but in 1917, the year we entered the war, the rate climbed back to the 1914 level and no gains were made until 1919.

Sequel Begins

"The sequel to this grim story has begun," she continued. "Reports from Europe are already being received of a decided increase in tuberculosis mortality. In certain communities in the United States, danger signals are appearing."

A repitition of the experience in the last war can be forestalled if the nation fights the disease, Miss Hamner declared. Factors which cause the disease include the stress and strain of wartimes, rowded living conditions and the usual privations of war, and efforts must be made to overcome these contributory causes as far as possible, she added.

Good Health Desirable

The fight against tuberculosis is important in the war effort because good health of industrial workers is highly desirable, the association secretary pointed out. Spread of the disease will mean many working hours lost, she said.

"Settlement of people in congested areas and an increase in working hours undoubtedly will add to our tuberculosis problem," Miss Hamner declared. "We can, however, prevent a tragic increase if we begin now to see that our people have adequate nutrition, proper working conditions and intensive tuberculosis case finding in industry."

Danville, Va., Register
March 8, 1942

WAR ON AN ANCIENT ENEMY
(Richmond Times-Dispatch)

The sentencing of a 22-year-old Negro to the State farm for 12 months, upon his conviction on a warrant sworn out by Dr. Clyde R. Ross, head of the venereal disease control clinic, is further evidence of the vigorous anti-syphilis program which the city is beginning. The Negro convicted in this case was found to have syphilis when he was called up for examination by his draft board, and his arrest followed his failure to take treatment.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Indigents Still Big Problem Of Tuberculosis Association

JUN 6 - 1942

RICHMOND, Va.—Although the Virginia Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated organizations have been changed over from a peacetime to a war footing, their function of securing sanatorium and hospital treament for indigent patients remains one of the fore important problems, according to Miss Leslie Combs Foster, executive secretary of the organization.

TAXED BY WAR

With the country at war many men called up for military service show evidences of active tuberculosis and they are being sent in increasing numbers to sanatoria and hospitals for treatment, which accounts for greater expenditures than ever before for sanatorium care.

In fact, Miss Foster said this week, 25½c of each dollar spent by local tuberculosis associations is for that purpose.

A report just released shows that the Virginia Tuberculosis Association and its 117 local associations expended in the State a total of $189,555 .99 in a fifteen months period for the control of tuberculosis.

Of this amount appropriations from tax funds and from other sources paid to the county and city tuberculosis organizations account for $11,572.85, and the balance came from the 1940 sale of Christmas seals.

"Just how we spend each dollar that comes into the treasury of the Virginia county and city tuberculosis associations is an interesting study in itself," Miss Foster said.

Five cents from each dollar contributed through the purchase of Christmas Seals goes to the National Tuberculosis Association to further its countrywide program.

Ninety five cents remains in Virginia to support the program of the voluntary tuberculosis associations.